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MAY 1980

The DC Gazette

AN ALTERNATIVE JOURNAL

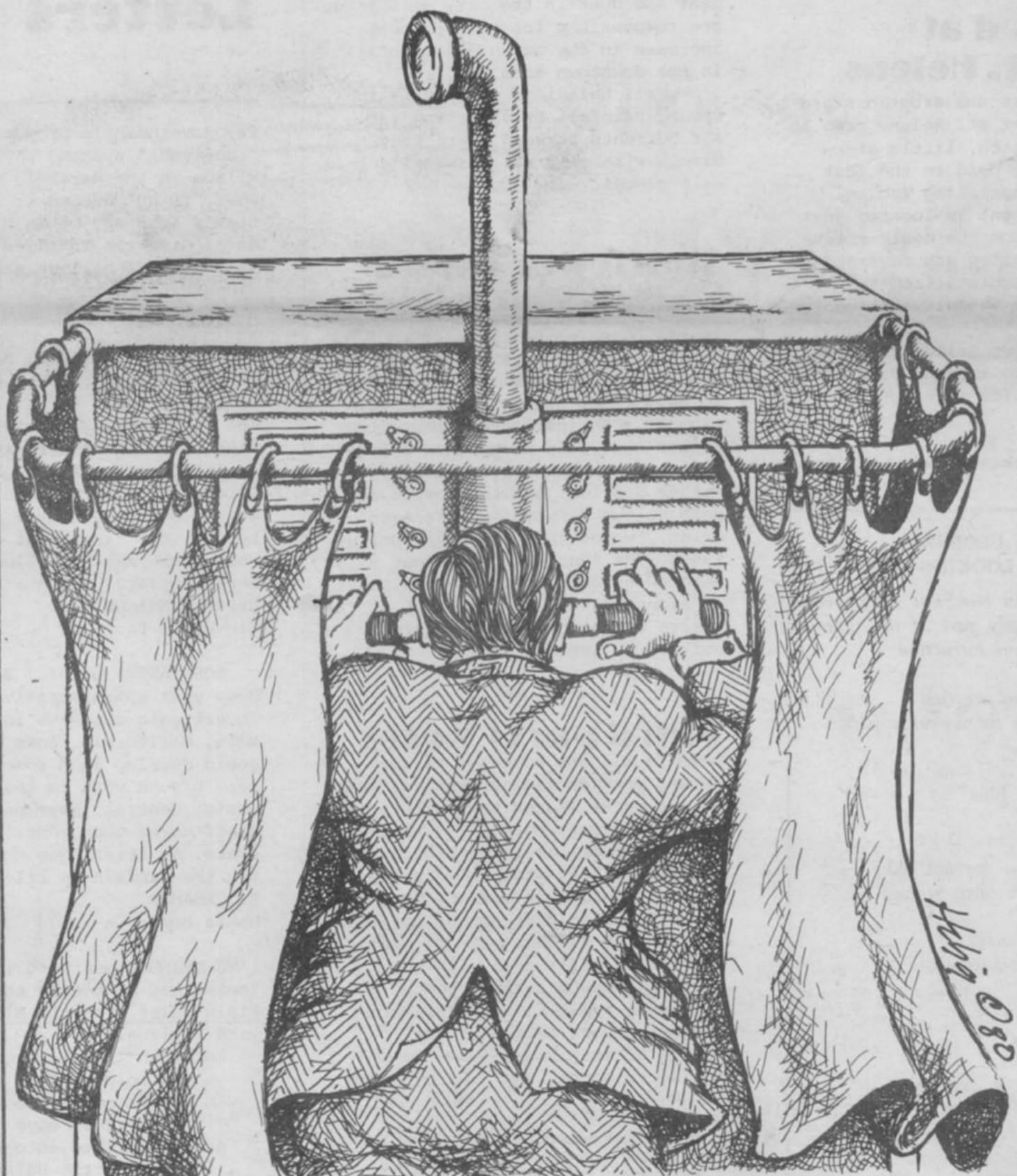
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Weather Report

Commoner chosen

Two hundred and seventy five delegates to the first Citizens Party convention last month nominated Barry Commoner for president and LaDonna Harris for vice president. The decision must be ratified by mail vote of the party's membership.

The Citizens Party favors a ban on nuclear power, cuts in military spending, price controls, and citizen control of major corporate actions.

For an outline of the party's philosophy see the March Gazette.

The Citizens Party has offices at 1737 DeSales St. NW (suite 300) DC 20036. (202-232-8020)

Man & God at Mount St. Helens

WHILE earthquakes and eruptions are shaking the Mount St. Helens area in southern Washington, little attention is being paid to the fact that the fully operating Trojan nuclear power plant is located just 30 miles away from the newly-active volcano. Earthquakes are regarded as such a real possibility from the current volcanic activity that major insurance companies have announced that they will not write new earthquake policies to anyone residing within fifty to 100 miles of the volcano.

In the meantime, two water and

THROUGH THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT LOOKING GLASS

Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time
—1980 Census instruction

Consider that you are rich even if you have money only part of the time.

When the sky is blue it is really red.

Consider that you are not old because you were once young.

Life is a bed of nails made from goose feathers.

Rocks are hard only in memory.

Birmingham's air is not polluted: you have trouble letting go.

Consider that I have completed this form even though I have only signed my name.

Charles Centerfit Hart

power officials in Eugene, Oregon, have uncovered a ten-year old report which forewarned of possible earthquake hazards near the Trojan site. John Bartels of the Eugene Water and Electric Board says that a 1970 study, done by the Oregon State Geology Department, was apparently suppressed after it warned of a possible unstable plate structure in the area. One of Bartel's colleagues, Rick Hillman, says that earthquakes 100 times more powerful than the Trojan plant was designed to withstand have occurred along other portions of the same plate.

High rises' cloudy lining

A NEW study by the state of Illinois has concluded that large cities can drastically change local weather patterns and increase rainfall. The study by the Illinois State Water Survey says that skyscrapers' excess heat and dust in the city of Chicago are responsible for a 20 percent increase in the amount of rainfall in the downtown area.

Tall buildings apparently increase rainfall by diverting warm air currents skyward where they mingle with cold air masses and form rain clouds.

Sunflower shield

The National Institute for Environmental Studies in Japan says it has been researching for the last three years how to use clusters of sunflowers, poplars and other plants to help clean air polluted by auto exhaust. The institute reports the poplar was found to produce a large amount of enzymes that detoxify sulfur dioxide, and sunflowers absorb sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxide, two of the major auto pollutants. The institute says that a 15-meter-wide belt of sunflowers planted alongside a road will soak up the entire amount of nitrogen oxide emitted by automobiles.

Third party notes

Despite all the coverage of the recent presidential primaries, most of the press missed the third primary held in Vermont March 4 -- the Liberty Union primary. The Liberty Union is a left-wing third party that was formed in Vermont during the sixties as part of the movement against the Vietnam war. It was originally affiliated with the national People's Party led by pediatrician and anti-war activist Dr. Benjamin Spock. Although the People's Party has faded from the political scene, the Liberty Union

We welcome reports from activist and public interest organizations for inclusion in this column. They should be factual accounts of major developments of interest to our readership. Please keep them less than two double-spaced pages in length and mail to the DC Gazette, 1739 Conn. Ave. NW, DC 20009.

remains. In fact, the party regularly polls around five per cent of the statewide vote.

Since the Liberty Union exists only in one state, it does not field presidential tickets itself. However, the nominees of other left-wing parties had entered the Liberty Union presidential primary in the hope of winning the nomination and thereby avoiding the need to circulate petitions to get on the ballot in Vermont.

This year there were three such candidates: David McReynolds, Gus Hall and Earle Gardner. McReynolds is an activist in the War Resister's League and is the 1980 presidential candidate of the Socialist Party. Hall is the General Secretary and 1980 presidential candidate of the Communist Party. Gardner is a long-time activist in the Vermont Liberty Union and ran as a "favorite son" son

Letters

The government's proposed MX missile "racetrack" system, says George C. Wilson in the March 13 Washington Post, is not wanted in Utah. Well, Utah's loss may be Washington's gain. Give the missiles to us, along with the \$56 billion tab and we'll ride them around on our Metro system at night, tie them into the Metro and Pentagon crisis computer systems and the Russians will never know where they have broken down. Heck, we will even store the extra missiles out in the Crystal City train yard along with the other explosive chemicals--near the Pentagon of course. Fire them up the escalators, anything, but give us the \$56 billion before they tax us out of existence. When's the next election around here, anyway?

HARRY MONTAGUE
Cleveland Park, DC

POSTMASTER General Bolger: Why does your administrative staff not investigate the mess in the Santa Rosa, California, Post Office? It could develop into something big--very big. A word to the wise, Postmaster General. Have one of your staff shake your general counsel awake. At least long enough to send you the Santa Rosa file.

R. CREAMER
Santa Rosa, CA

I'VE CHANGED one word in the following bit of poetry that appears in Plain Tales from the Hills by Rudyard Kipling:

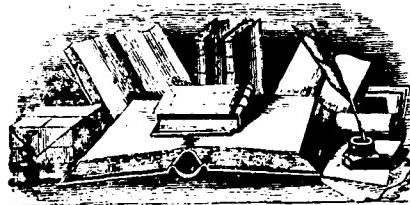
An' when the war began we chased the bold Afghan,
An' we made the bloomin' Ghazi for to flee, boys O'
An' we marched into Kabul, and we tuk the Balar 'Issar
An' we taught 'em to respec' the Russian Soldier.

BOB JONES
Washington DC

candidate. He indicated that if he won the nomination, he would step down in favor of a strong nationwide left candidate, possibly the nominee of the Citizens Party.

Vermont's presidential primary is "open" -- allowing cross-over voting. Gardner won the nomination with 50% of the vote, socialist McReynolds came in second with 35% and Communist Hall got 15%.

The next round in the left's presidential primary campaign comes June 3 in California. There, as in Vermont, a left-wing party formerly affiliated with the old People's Party exists and has its own line on the ballot. The California party is called the Peace and Freedom Party and it has over 25,000 registered voters. Its primary is developing into a five-way race, with Commoner, Hall and McReynolds joined by Deidre Griswold of the far-left Workers' World Party and Benjamin Spock running as a "favorite son." Under the California election code, the results of the primary are not legally binding and the final decision as to who will be the party's nominee will be made by the party's state committee.

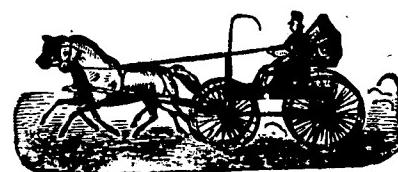


TELEPHONE: 232-5894

JAMES L. OLSON, D.D.S.
General Dentistry

Office Hours: Daily,
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2700 Conn. Ave. NW (Suite 110)



The DC Gazette

The Gazette is an alternative journal published monthly except during the summer when it is published bimonthly. Our deadline is the second Tuesday of the month except for ads, which should be submitted by the third Tuesday of the month.

The Gazette is a member of the Alternative Press Syndicate and COSMEP and uses the services of Pacific News Service, College Press Service, Zodiac News Service, and Community Press Features.

The Gazette is available by mail for \$5 a year. Single copies are 50¢.

EDITOR: Sam Smith

CARTOONIST: John Wiegenson

CORRESPONDENTS: Eric Green, Chuck Stone, David Armstrong, Paul Krassner

ROVING CORRESPONDENT: Josiah X. Swampoodle

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Action Notes

- COMMUNITY TECHNOLOGY WORKSHOP: July 28-August 22, The Farallones Institute, Occidental, CA 95465 (707-874-3602). Emphasis on neighborhood alternative energy programs.

- NEIGHBORHOOD ORIENTED PROGRAMS OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT: A Compendium of Funding and Technical Assistance Resources for Neighborhood Organizations. \$2 from the Superintendent of Documents, US Government Printing Office, DC 20402.

- CITIZEN PARTICIPATION: Bi-monthly devoted to issues involving citizen participation. Write Lincoln Filene Center for Citizenship and Public Affairs, Tufts University, Medford, MA 02155

- CRIMINAL LAW RECODIFICATION: To get involved in the fight against the Kennedy and Drinan criminal law recodification bills that we have discussed in previous issues contact the National Committee Against Repressive Legislation, 510 C NE, DC 20002 (202-543-7659); or the Amer-

ican Civil Liberties Union, 600 Penna. Ave. SE, DC 20003. (202-544-1681)

- GUIDE TO COOPERATIVE ALTERNATIVES: Discusses food, housing, energy, politics and communications among others. Lists national and local resources. \$5.95 from Communities, Box 426, Louisa, Va. 23093.

- SUNNY PUBS: Here are some publications solar freaks should know about:

 - Greenhouse Digest, Box 3218, Kingman AZ 96401. \$7/yr

 - Alternative Sources of Energy, Rt. 2, Milaca, MN 56353. \$10/yr
 - Solar Age, Box 4934, Manchester NH 03108. \$20/yr.

- THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR RESPONSIVE PHILANTHROPY has issued a report that analyses how traditional foundation funding fails to reach women, minorities or public interest groups. Write them at 1028 Conn. Ave. NW, DC 20036. (#822).

- AMERICAN WIND ENERGY ASSOCIATION NATIONAL CONFERENCE: June 8-11, Pittsburgh. Write AWEA, 1609 Conn. Ave. NW, DC 20009. (202-667-9137)

- PASSIVE SOLAR CONFERENCE, Oct 19-26, Amherst MA. Write Passive '80, New England Solar Energy Assn., Box 778, Brattleboro, Vt. 05301

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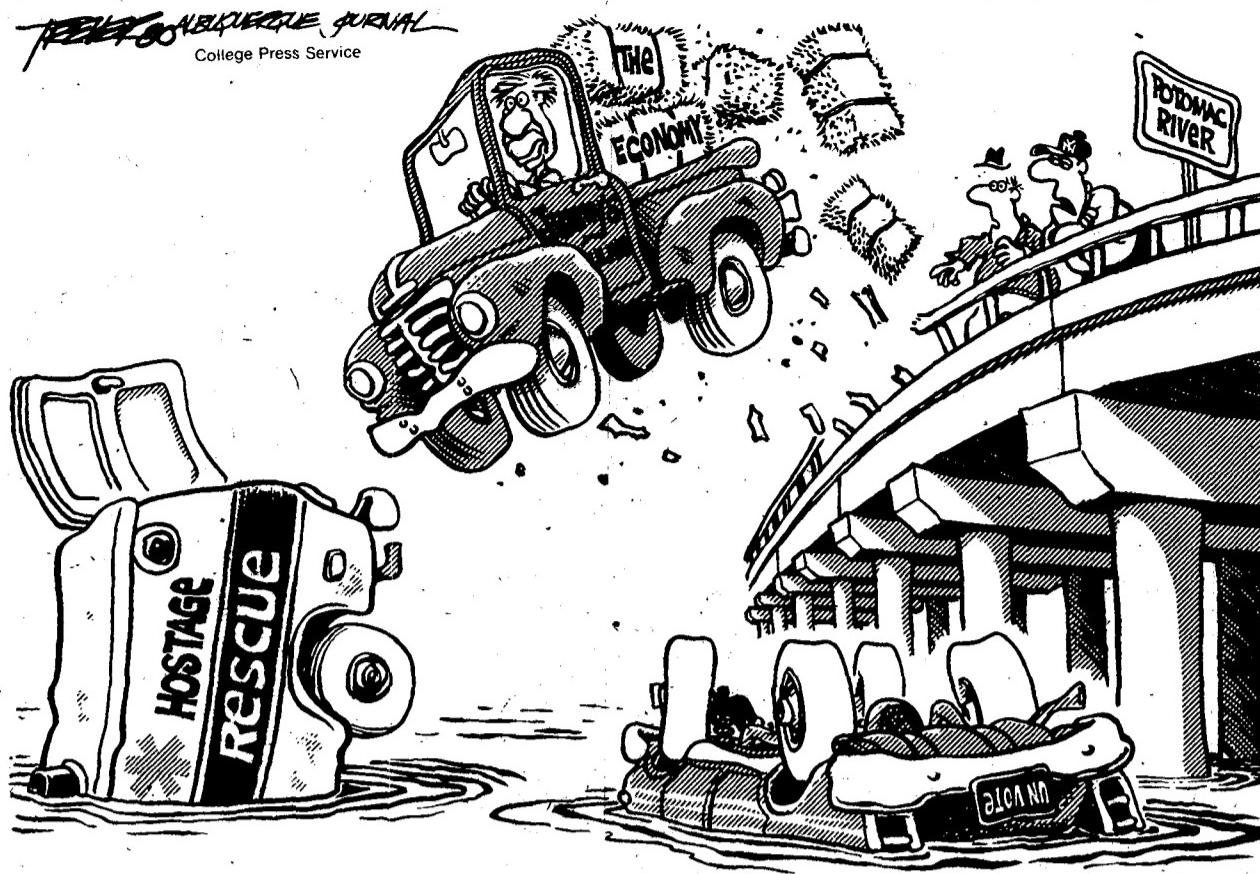
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"THERE'S A REASON I DISTRUSTED KENNEDY, BUT I'VE FORGOTTEN WHAT IT WAS...."

- CASCADE: The fine journal of the Northwest, with lots of dope on AT and energy, is back in operation again. Write them at Box 1492, Eugene, Oregon 97440. (503-485-0366)

- NATIONAL BLACK POLITICAL ASSEMBLY, Aug 21-14, New Orleans.

- FEMINIST RESOURCES ON ENERGY AND ECOLOGY lists resources, speakers etc. Write FREE, PO Box 6098, Syracuse, NY 13217

- THE INSTITUTE FOR POLICY STUDIES has a catalog of their books on international economics and human rights, domestic affairs etc. Write IPS at 1901 Que St. NW, DC 20009.

- EARTH ENERGY MEDIA has color videocassettes on energy issues. Write them at PO Box 188, Santa Barbara, CA 93102.

CLASSIFIED

Classified ads are five cents a word. Payment must be enclosed with ad. Deadline: Third Tuesday of the month. Send to DC Gazette, 1739 Conn. Ave. NW, DC 20009

PRINCETON GOVERNMENT interns need reasonably inexpensive accommodations mid June to September. Send listings -- location, price, space available, whom to contact, etc., to Minnie H. Reed, Acting Director Career Services, Clio Hall, Princeton, NJ 08544 (ju)

HELP SAVE A LIFE: Rick Dow desperately needs your financial and moral support to help overcome this travesty of justice. Please write him -- Fritchard Dow #41229-115 Box 1500-6L, El Reno OK 73036 or send help to: Ricks Appeal Fund, Box 6083-U, Corpus Christi, Texas. 78411(ju)

- THE RATE WATCHERS GUIDE: How to shape up your utility's rate structure. Explains rate structures, phony rate reforms and where to go for help. \$4.95 prepaid plus 60 cents handling from Environmental Action Foundation, 724 Dupont Circle Building, DC 20036.

- SOCIALIST PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN: the campaign, with David McReynolds as the candidate, has opened a headquarters at 1200 18th Street NW, Washington, DC 20012. The socialist campaign will stress public ownership of the oil industry, transition to non-nuclear energy sources, defense of legal abortion rights, reeducation of military spending, establishment of socialized medicine and passage of the Equal Rights Amendment.

- TWIN OAKS COMMUNITY is offering two communal live weeks this summer on its land in rural Virginia. Write Communal Living Week, Twin Oaks Community, Louisa, Va. 23093.

- THE CENTER FOR POPULAR ECONOMICS in Amherst, Mass., is offering a week-long course in economics for activists in labor unions, tenants', minority and women's organizations; the environmental movement and other progressive groups. There will be four sessions, which will cost \$150 each. Write them at PO Box 785, Amherst, Mass. 01002.

- NEIGHBORHOOD INFORMATION SHARING EXCHANGE: A new program by HUD to help community groups share expertise. NISE also has information on current literature, funding resources, etc. NISE is located at 1725 K NW (1212), DC. (202-293-4346).

- CONSERVE NEIGHBORHOODS: Publication of the National Trust for Historic Preservation covers such topics as fundraising, rehabilitation, government programs, current literature etc. Subscription information from them at 1785 Mass. Ave. NW, DC 20036.

PAUL KRASSNER PREDICTS!

- A minor scandal will develop when it is learned that paraquat has been mixed with the semen of Nobel Prize donors by a twisted security guard at the sperm bank.

- Puerto Rico will become the 51st state but it will be kept a secret from New York City.

- Jose Feliciano will suddenly regain his sight. The first thing he will do is register for the draft. The second thing he will do is inform Bill Cosby that he is black. The third thing he will do is sing *Come*

On Baby Light My Fire for a Pinto commercial.

- As a means of combatting inflation, Christmas trees will begin appearing in store windows before the end of May.

- Robert Walden will quit the Lou Grant show in order to become a full-time reporter for the Los Angeles Herald Examiner.

- A tremendous scandal involving monopolistic practices in the wheelchair industry will be exposed by Hustler magazine. However, born-again publisher Larry Flynt will nearly drown when he tries to wheel on water.

- Mike Wallace will get assaulted while trying to expose the liquor

lobby. He will quit Sixty Minutes and go to work as an actor on the Lou Grant show.

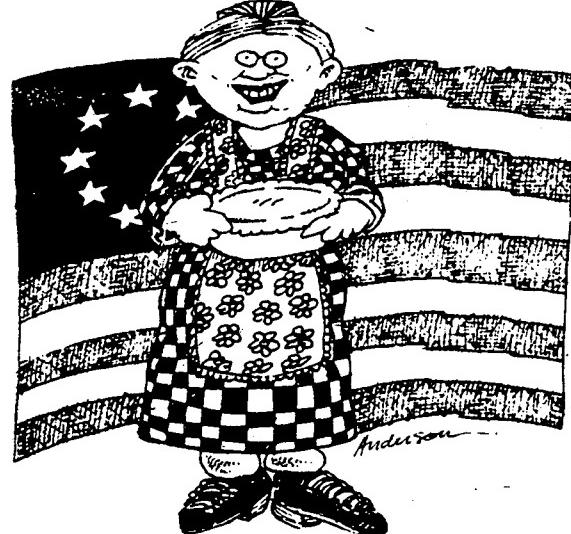
• An employee of a well-known think tank will leak documents to the press revealing plans for running the United States without an election.

• Country and western star Mel Tillis will be miraculously cured of stuttering when he talks. However, he will begin to stutter when he sings.

• As a blow against inflation, the Carter administration will propose a three-credit-card limit. Carl Malden will eat his hat.

• A paranormal scandal will develop when stolen CIA documents reveal that intelligence leads are leaked to psychics who write predictions for weekly tabloids.

• Don Juan will admit that Carlos Castaneda was actually a fictional character.



Apple Pie

• FOR REASONS that are not entirely clear, three researchers spent a good part of 1977 watching 13 soap operas on TV. Of 341 characters analyzed, 144 of them had at least one accident, were involved in a violent act, or suffered a bodily injury or a serious psychic disorder. Homicides were the main cause of death in the daytime serials. There were 2.9 murders for every 100 characters, a figure about 500 times higher than for real-life Americans. It was also found that psychiatric problems constantly stalked women between the ages of 22 and 45, and that pregnancy was invariably traumatic. The study was described in a recent issue of The Journal of Communication.

• MEANWHILE, the Television Bureau of Advertising reports that viewing by the American household reached a

record in February of seven hours and 22 minutes per day -- up two minutes from the level of a year ago.

• IF YOU HAPPEN to come across an unnamed mountain, lake or stream in the course of your travels, think up a good name for it and then call the Board on Geographical Names in Reston, Va. (703-860-633). The board says anyone can name a geographical feature, as long as it approves. The only hard and fast rule is that no obscenities are accepted. If the name is approved, however, the lake or mountain or what have you will be officially dedicated and the name will eventually turn up on a federal map.

• Mother Jones reports that a Tucson, Arizona, inventor has taken out a patent on a new kind of anti-rape device called the "vagina harpoon-a." According to descriptions filed with the US Patent Office, the gizmo is a spring-operated tube-shaped contraption that is fitted inside the vagina. The official description indicates that if a male attempts to rape a woman outfitted with the device, a harpoon-like needle will automatically impale itself in the male's penis. According to Mother Jones, "when the rapist withdraws, he pulls the whole contraption out with him."

• NEW YORK entrepreneur Sid Goldstein, who was turned away by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration after proposing a plan for interring human ashes on the moon, has now formed an organization called Ashes Over Earth. Goldstein is proposing to fly human

ashes up to the troposphere, releasing them into the jet stream. Says Goldstein, "The NASA turndown was a blessing. The jet stream idea is better. This way, you've got the altitude, plus you can pass over your home and loved ones every 20 hours. You've got the best of both worlds."

• For the benefit of those who don't know what their TV weatherfolk mean when they talk about the "solar index," here's what it is:

The solar index is a number between zero and 100 which represents the percentage of heat that could be supplied on a given day by a solar domestic water heating system.

• Darwin Crum, founder of the American Society for the Conservation of Gravity, charges that people have been wasting gravity for centuries. "Look at Egypt," he says. "It was the flower of civilization until they started piling up heavy stone blocks. Now there's nothing there but a damn desert." Crum says other wastes of gravity include the Parthenon with tons of marble placed high on a hill, Chicago's Sears Tower with 103 elevator cars going up and down all day, and airports where stupendous amounts of gravity are expended to bring all the planes back down to the ground. Crum thinks that if too much gravity is wasted, birds will have to fly upside down, grasshoppers will take one leap and disappear, and small children will be seen floating over neighborhoods. The Society's address is PO Box 94486, Schaumburg, Illinois 60194.

ZIPPY



THE GAZETTE BOOKSHELF

Got Irish roots?

THE IRISH DIASPORA IN AMERICA by Lawrence J. McCaffrey was described in the New York Times as "the best short history of the Irish in America currently available." Now available in paper from the DC Gazette 1739 Conn. Ave. NW, DC 20009, for \$4.95.

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THE HITE REPORT: A nationwide study of female sexuality. \$1.93

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BASIC SOCCER GUIDE: A fine book on the game that would make an ideal present for a young soccer player or anyone wanting to refresh their skills. \$2.45

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THE GAZETTE BICENTENNIAL COMIX: In 1966 we put together a collection of graphics and laughs from the first ten years of the Gazette. We still have some copies left which are available at \$1 each.

THE TOILET BOOK: Practical advice on repairing a toilet written in clear, earthy language. \$3.

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The caterers

Marie Giblin

IN THE CLUB'S KITCHEN you can sense the anxious mood of the catering staff as they prepare to serve Beef Wellington and creamed brocoli to a small party (say veteran waiters) -- only 200 guests.

The staff is also small tonight. There are only two women to wash by hand the silver that will soon pile up with a light ring and the dishes that clack staccato but never seem to break. Course after course the kitchen will whirl with waiters uniformly dark and handsome, their arms upraised to carry the heavy silver trays. After serving they will have to load the trucks with the dishes and platters and glassware, the tables and chairs, as they do night after night.

The waiters and kitchen help are foreign-born -- usually Hispanic -- although there are a few gringo students who tread along the fringe of the activity. "You can't speak Spanish? That's terrible. . ." -- for catering is a business where immigrants are welcome and where broken English and little education are not obstacles.

The swinging door dividing the club's kitchen from its dining room is the boundary, the line of demarcation, between the prosperous Norte Americanos at leisure and the immigrants who serve them. The dining room is a wonderland of big band music and pastel flowers where crystal shines from old and venerable chandeliers overhead. In the kitchen there is no elegance, only gravied plates and solitary melon balls swimming in fruit juice and cigarette butts stained with lipstick from the mouths of women whose hacking laughter wafts through the air. Norte Americanos who work back here are treated warily as they are associated with those whose food is served, whose dishes are washed, but whose behinds are not kissed.

"If I catch any of you eating the pastry, I'll break your arms," says the gringo commando at the finance fund's Christmas party. Upstairs 200 people are dancing to a rock 'n' roll band while the kitchen help pile trays with petit fours and swan-shaped pastry filled with cream. "You would not believe how much these pigs eat," said the head waitress.

Guests and managers are called pigs as a matter of course, and those former staffers who achieve managerial position are shunned as whores. The work is called "degrading" but there are few with alternative aspirations. These are worker-immigrants at the bottom who want

the American dream and resent the affluent Americans they serve, party after party. They remain outsiders with their noses inevitably shoved against the showcase. What they are suffering from, say analysts who study the effects of work, is the "psychological malnutrition" of boring and taxing jobs, where potential goes untapped and where workers are snubbed. In the North American Review two years ago, psychologist David White and writer Kenneth Lash observed that when your self-esteem is eaten up by your job, you separate yourself from it. You deny what you do for a living as part of your self-definition and suffer from what they call the "not-the-real-me" syndrome.

"I am not a waiter," says the waiter. "I don't wait on no one. Some guy says to me tonight, get me a drink. I told him to get it himself. I only bring the trays of food to the table." A young, apple-cheeked business student from the University of Maryland responds uneasily. "I've worked at the White House and lots of banker's parties," he says. "These people are just like anyone else. They get drunk and you should see them at the oyster bar -- they grab four or five of 'em at a time." His face clouds with ambivalence at his own revelations, since he knows his future is somewhere with the people upstairs. Only a temporary servant, he is silent while the latino "lifers" speak bitterly about those upstairs who have the American dream by its tail.

After four hours there is a mealbreak for the staff. In the corner of the pantry a slight and silver-haired Italian is eating strawberry cake. He is one of the vets with years of service who heaves the trays above his head to help his son pay the enormous price of Georgetown's medical school. "Education," he wags his spoon of cake dramatically, "education is the answer." The young Italian who listens becomes excited, "Yeah, I ought to go to school," he cries, "become a professional -- a doctor, lawyer -- make some money. Here I am over 30 and working in this stinkin' business. They bust your ass and all you get is a dead-end."

Authors Lash and White claim that we in America are burdened by the "obligation of opportunity." If we have lousy jobs, that's because we haven't taken advantage of our opportunities or because we aren't capable of doing any better. We are

"not excused," they say, if we don't succeed in a society, which, far from being classless, may have more class distinctions than any other in history, thanks to the specialization of technology. We are not excused even when the opportunity to move to a higher lifestyle is more theoretical and than real. For example, the authors cite a 1973 DHEW report, Work in America, that concludes it is the father's occupation that is the major determinant of the family's lifestyle and "life chance," including educational opportunities. The old waiter whose son is studying to be a surgeon is an exception according to the report. The young Italian doesn't see it this way. He may be hit with the double whammy of unfilling work plus the notion that it is his own fault, but the old waiter's son proves to him that opportunity to move up still exists in America. He would rather kick himself for not going to college than believe his "life chances" are predetermined. He turns to one of the gringas in the crew and asks to meet her husband, figuring, he says, that contact with a professional Americano might give him a boost out of this insular kitchen world of outsiders who cling to America's bottom rung -- some with bitter resignation. "These people don't believe in anybody or anything," he spits.

Some are lighthearted, but even then the emphasis is on the vast chasm between guest and servant. Running down the marble staircase, another handsome waiter parodies what the young Italian says in earnest: "I'll make it big someday and come back here. . . be a bigshot. . . do a lot of dancing and drinking. . . have a big car." He laughs as he does a little dancing to show how he would do it if he were one of the guests in patent leather slippers out on the dance floor now.

In the front hall women retrieve their furs from Maria who speaks little English, but, by way of conversation with the gringa, points to each object in the hall. The huge medieval trunks carved with little wooden faces, the oil paintings, the marble floors and the carved balustrades. "Too much money," her voice bleats high and plaintively. She repeats the English phrase she probably knows best as she condemns with her pointing finger, "Too much money."

At one a.m. Maria and the gringa depart after working the coats and washing and packing hundreds of dishes. Into the night the two of them head home. The gringa drops Maria off at her worn apartment, much like returning Cinderella from the ball, only this Cinderella scrubs at the ball as well as at home.



THE DC GAZETTE WALL POSTER

NATIONAL ACTION GUIDE

This is a continuation of our guide to activist organizations. If you would like a copy of our entire listing send \$3 to Gazette, 1739 Conn. Ave. NW, DC 20009. Ask for the NAG.

EDUCATION

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NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION 1201 16th St. NW DC 20036
NATIONAL HOME STUDY COUNCIL 1601 18th St. NW DC 20009
AMERICAN COUNCIL ON EDUCATION One Dupont Circle NW, DC 20036
COMMITTEE FOR SELF EDUCATION 11 Garden St. Cambridge MA 02138
NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR CITIZENS IN EDUCATION Wilde Lake Village Green #410 Columbia Md. 21044
NORTH AMERICAN STUDENT COOPERATIVE ORGANIZATION Box 1301 Ann Arbor Mich 48106
COMMITTEE ON COMMUNITY SCHOOLS c/o St. Thomas Community School 147 St. Nicholas St. NYC NY 10026
NEW SCHOOLS EXCHANGE Pettigrew Ark 72752
DAY CARE & CHILD DEVELOPMENT ASSN OF AMERICA 1012 14th St. NW (1104) DC 20005
NATIONAL CHILD DAY CARE ASSN. 1501 Benning Rd. NE, DC 20002
COUNCIL FOR EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN 1920 Association Drive Reston Va. 22091

ENVIRONMENT-ENERGY

CLEAN WATER ACTION PROJECT 1341 G St. NW DC 20005
202-638-1196
CENTER FOR RENEWABLE RESOURCES 1001 Conn. Ave. NW DC 20036
COAST ALLIANCE 1346 Conn Ave. NW #723 DC 20036
202-466-7260. Concerned with coastal resources
CENTER FOR RENEWABLE RESOURCES 1028 Conn. Ave. NW DC 20036 Suite 1100
ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION REPRINT SERVICE 2239 E. Colfax, Denver, Colo. 80206
NATIONAL SOLAR HEATING & COOLING INFORMATION CENTER PO Box 1607 Rockville Md.
NATIONAL INTERVENORS 1413 K NW (8th floor) DC 20036
ENVIRONMENTALISTS FOR FULL EMPLOYMENT 1536 16th St. NW (first floor) DC 20036
COMMITTEE FOR NUCLEAR RESPONSIBILITY Main PO Box 11207 San Francisco CA 94101
TASK FORCE AGAINST NUCLEAR POLLUTION PO Box 1817 DC 20013
ADHOC NUCLEAR OPPONENTS 72 Jane St. NYC NY 10014
ENVIRONMENTAL DEFENSE FUND 162 Old Town Road East Setauket NY 11733
ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION 1346 Conn. Ave. NW (731) DC 20036
NATIONAL PARKS AND CONSERVATION ASSN 1701 18th St. NW DC 20009
IZAAK WALTON LEAGUE OF AMERICA 1800 N. Kent (806) Arlington Va. 22209
WASTE WATCH 1346 Conn Ave. Suite 217 DC 20036
SOLAR LOBBY 1028 Conn. Ave. NW DC 20036
CAMPAIGN FOR LOWER ENERGY PRICES 1300 Conn. Ave. NW (401) DC 20036
FEMINIST ANTI-NUCLEAR TASKFORCE c/o PRC 1747 Conn. Ave. NW, DC 20009
ENVIRONMENTAL LAW INSTITUTE 1346 Conn. Ave. NW #614 DC 20036
ALTERNATIVE ENERGY CONFERENCE Box 269 Montague Mass. 01351
NATURE CONSERVANCY 1800 N. Kent #800 Arlington Va. 22209
NEGATIVE POPULATION GROWTH 103 Park Ave. NYC NY 10017
CONSERVATION FOUNDATION 1717 Mass Ave. NW, DC 20036
WILDERNESS SOCIETY 1901 Penn Ave. NW DC 20036
MUSICIANS UNITED FOR AFE ENERGY 72 Fifth Ave. (2nd floor) NYC NY 10011
SAFE ENERGY '80 5 Beekman St. New York Ny 10038
COALITION FOR A NON-NUCLEAR WORLD 236 Mass. Ave. NE #506 DC 20002
NO NUKE'S '80 COALITION 20 Hanover St. (#24) Manchester, NH

FAMILY

LA LECHE LEAGUE 9616 Minneapolis Ave. Franklin Park Ill 60131
NATIONAL ALLIANCE FOR OPTIONAL PARENTHOOD, 2010 Mass. Ave. NW, DC 200036.
202-296-7474
ACTION FOR CHILDRENS TV 46 Austin st. Newtonville, Mass 02160
CHILDRENS DEFENSE FUND 1520 New Hampshire Ave. NW DC 20036
202-483-1470
BIRTH DAY 128 Lowell Ave. Newtonville, MA 02160
Concerned with home birth
MATERNAL INFO SERVICES INC. 46 W. 96th St. (1E) NYC NY 10025
NATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR NON-PARENTS, 806 Reistertown Rd., Baltimore, Md. 21208
COALITION AGAINST DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PO BOX 32423, DC 20007
202-337-2815. A network of shelter programs and services for domestic violence victims.

FOOD

AGRIBUSINESS ACCOUNTABILITY PROJECT 1000 Wisconsin Ave. NW DC 20007
CITIZENS FOR TRUTH IN NUTRITION PO Box 131 Belmar NJ 07712
NORTH AMERICAN VEGETARIAN SOCIETY 501 Harding Highway Malaga NJ 08328
FAST FOR FAMINE RELIEF 1345 Euclid St. NW DC 20009
202-667-6407
FOOD CO-OP PROJECT Loop College 64 E. Lake Chicago Ill. 60601
NUTRITIONAL DEVELOPMENT SERVICES 222 North 17th St. Philadelphia Pa. 19103

FOUNDATIONS

INTERRELIGIOUS FOUNDATION FOR COMMUNITY
NYC 10027. 212-870-3151
FORD FOUNDATION 320 E. 43rd St. NYC NY
BLACK STUDENT FUND 1620 Fuller St. #304

GAY

NATIONAL GAY STUDENT CENTER 2115 S St.
HOMOSEXUAL INFORMATION CENTER 6715 Holly
NATIONAL GAY TASKFORCE 80 Fifth Ave. N.

HEALTH

ALLIANCE FOR THE LIBERATION OF MENTAL P
Phila Pa. 19102
MEDICAL COMMITTEE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS 203
HEALTH POLICY ADVISORY CENTER 17 Murra
NATIONAL FREE CLINIC COUNCIL 1304 Haigh
HEALTHRIGHT 175 Fifth Ave. #1319 NYC NY
HEALTH RESEARCH GROUP 2000 P ST NEW DC
CHILDREN IN HOSPITALS 31 Wilshire Park
AMERICAN OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY FOUNDATIN
MENTAL PATIENTS CIVIL LIBERTIES PROJECT
INTERNATIONAL PRIMAL SOCIETY Box 126 Du
OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH & SAFETY PROJECT 63
CENTER FOR THE STUDY OF LEGAL AUTHORITY
Hartford, Conn. 06101
AMERICAN ASSN FOR ABOLITION OF INVOLUNT
Santa Clara CA 95053
MENTAL PATIENTS LIBERATION PROJECT 339
NATIONAL CITIZENS HEARINGS FOR RADIACTIC

The DC Gazette

LOCAL EDITION

MAY 1980

DC Eye

First the good news. Sammie Abbott is the new mayor of Takoma Park. The hero of the anti-free-way movement is now 72 and won on his second try for the office. Asked whether he expected to run into any Sammie Abbotts in Takoma Park now he is part of the establishment, Sammie replied: "I hope so."

Sorry to hear that Pat Miner gave up on her job as executive secretary of the DC school board, although we can't really blame her. She blamed among other things, "my inability to cope with vituperation."

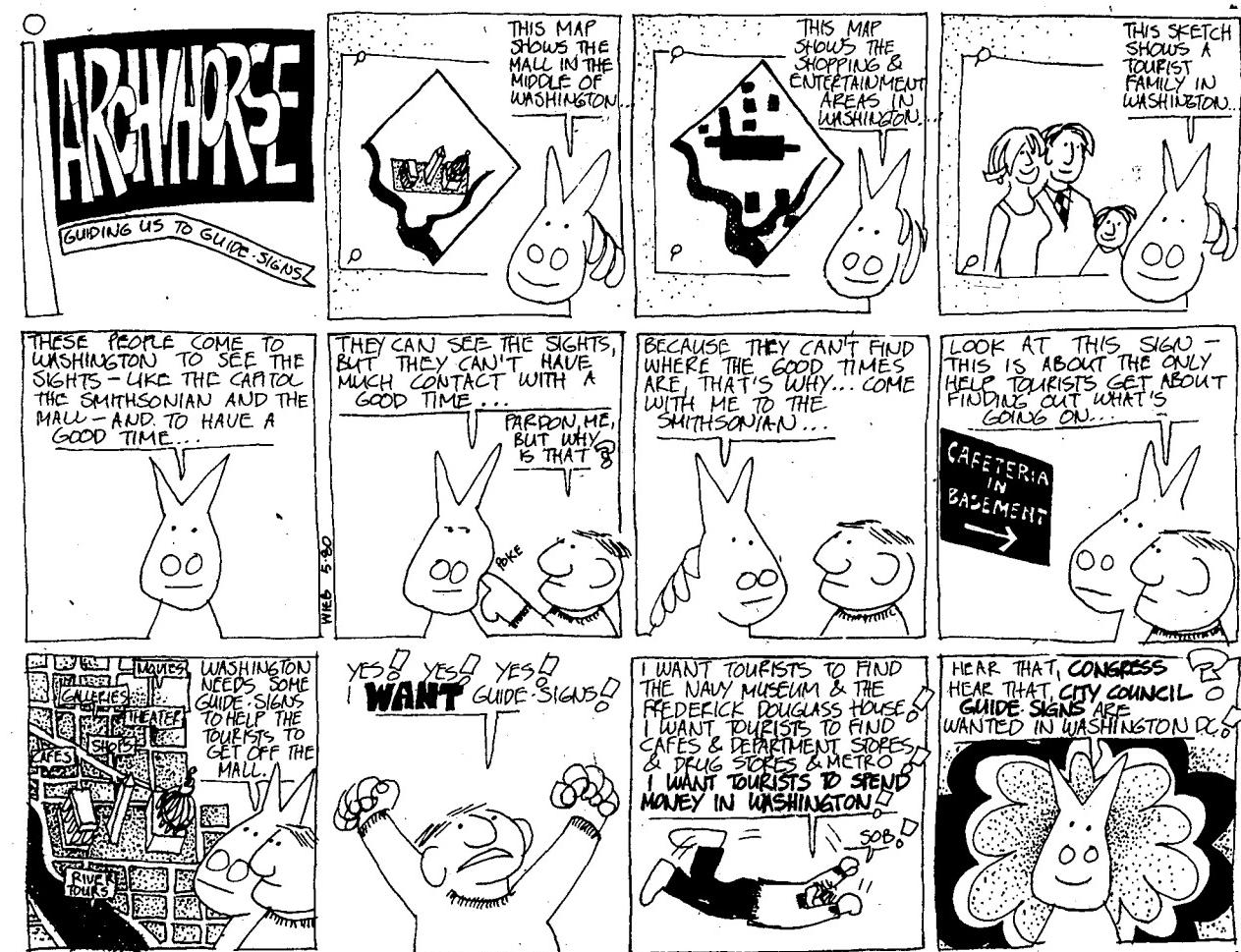
If she had just hung around a little longer things would have quieted down. A lot of the board was planning to go to a big national school board conference in Las Vegas -- paid for out of federal impact aid funds. Are these the same people who didn't like Frank Shaffer-Corona making those phone calls? A tip of the hat to Carol Schwartz who had the good taste to stay home.

Universities send out of lists of professors reporters can contact if they want background or interviews for news stories. Someone at the Northwest Current apparently thought the list of professors at GW who knew about taxation was a press release and the NWC printed their home and office phone numbers on the first page -- telling its readers that's where they could get tax tips.

The Star reports that Johnny Barnes and H. R. Crawford are preparing to run against Willie Hardy in Ward 7.

Poor old Vince Reed didn't make it into the list of the 100 best school administrators in North America, published recently by the Executive Educator. The publication asked a panel of editors and educators to pick those who "represent the pinnacle of school management."

Question of the month: what has Carol B. Thompson, the mayor's agent for preservation, preserved? The latest landmark condemned by her was the Elks Lodge on the convention center site. Maybe her job doesn't need to be preserved either.



The gambling referendum: a bad way to raise money

Although the argument is being made that the city needs legalized gambling because of the revenue it would produce, the same line of reasoning would make a strong case for city ownership of massage parlors and public operation of prostitution. At some point, although it is difficult in this town, factors other than money should enter our discourse on proposed public policy. We have ruined much of the physical attractiveness of the city thanks to our financial fetishism; we see little reason to introduce a new form of social squalor in the name of improving the tax base.

Mind you, we do not consider gambling immoral. We do, however, consider those in the business to be engaged in a fraud of one degree or another, and those who patronize them as being dumb or naive if they expect more than fantasies from the experience. The critical question in the gambling referendum before the voters is this: should the city, as a matter of public policy, promote, and profit from, the bilking of its citizens?

There could be a gambling referendum that decriminalized the more benign forms of betting but that is not what this referendum is about. This referendum, if passed, encourages the city to sell worthless slips of paper to guileless residents, invites sordid types to town to do business a la Atlantic City and elsewhere, tempts morally shaky politicians and changes the ethical

climate of the city for the worse. With all the other problems we've got, who needs it?

We recommend a vote against the gambling referendum.

The issue: competence

While we don't agree with Ted Kennedy on a lot of things and we remain dubious about Chappaquidick, he has one qualification that makes him stand out: He understands government. He is a superb politician in the best professional sense of the word. In the best of all worlds we would prefer someone closer to our ideological view, but the choice this time is different -- and really quite simple: who is competent to be president? If you think back over the mistakes of the Carter administration, many of them were not those of political wrongheadedness but of not knowing how to react in a specific situation. Carter doesn't understand the presidency or Congress, he doesn't understand energy or inflation, he doesn't understand how to take a problem that affects 200 million people and begin to work it towards a solution. There is more to being president than bullying and preaching. Kennedy understands this because Kennedy is a good politician. And that is the best we are going to get this year. We urge you to vote for the delegates committed to him in the DC primary.

DC Eye

• Fans of John Woodbridge, the erstwhile General Sherman of Pennsylvania Avenue, will be interested to learn of his reincarnation. He has shown up in Contract, a magazine of commercial furnishings and interior architecture, where he is described as working on a restoration project in Minneapolis. Contract called Woodbridge an "historical preservation specialist." Let us all welcome John into the ranks of the born-again.

• Well, we won't have Doug Schneider to kick us around anymore. Or give us the boot, for that matter. Schneider, who got an undeservedly favorable press, actually had the most bifurcated policies of any DC agency head. He instituted his money-grubbing towing program in the name of clearing the streets for the cars he said he didn't want. He fought to reduce traffic speeds on 13th Street while he was fighting tooth and nail to maintain them on Reno Road. He did do a few good things, like expanding the neighborhood parking permit program, fighting for low Metro fares, and trying to stop the no-right-turn-on-red, but he gets an F for his indifference to pedestrians and bicyclists, his towing program, his blind support of the Metro disaster and his failure to do anything significant to improve bus service in DC.

• AS YOU SOW DEPARTMENT: The Department of Housing and Community Development will be moving to a low rent district in the fall rather than pay for a new lease on which the rent has been doubled.

• The grantsfolk at George Washington University did it again. They walked off with 37% of the \$690,000 the feds and city handed out recently in energy conservation funds. The problem seems to be that there weren't many applications.

• While the city was choosing which recreation centers to close it was also looking around for a new deputy director of recreation to fill a slot that has been vacant for more than a year. The problem is, as the Post's Eugene Robinson pointed out, "The salary that post would carry could wipe out more than half the savings created by closing the centers."

• "Urban decay, both physical and financial, is well underway. It has been observed and described by numerous writers on city planning and housing and also by municipal officials confronted with vanishing tax values." That's from Louis Justement's New Cities for Old. It was published in 1946.



Let them eat conventions

From a letter to the mayor and city council from 90 local civic leaders.

We are all painfully aware that the city is experiencing a serious financial crisis. Estimates of the size of the 1980 budget deficit have grown from \$29 million two months ago to \$175 million today. It appears that we will continue to have budget difficulties in future years because of factors such as rapidly growing Metro subsidies, the practice of postponing financial obligations from one year to the next, and growth in interest payments on our outstanding long term debt. It is estimated that by FY 1985 the District will owe the U.S. Treasury close to \$3 billion. Amortization of this debt will cost at least \$240 million a year. We note that the District's debt service in FY 1979 was \$120 million or half that amount.

A proposal has been offered to meet the deficit in the FY 1980 budget by cutting \$26 million from the operating budget; requesting a \$61 million supplement from Congress; postponing until FY 1981 refunds of \$40 million in illegally collected professional taxes; and increasing taxes by \$20 million. Ninety million dollars (\$90 million) in tax increases have been proposed for FY 1981. No increase is proposed in the rates of residential property taxes or personal income taxes. However, inflation will cause both these taxes to increase. In past years, property tax rates were reduced when assessments increased due to inflation. But, because of the budget crisis, the District probably will not reduce the property tax rate this year.

What is very disturbing about these proposals is that none of them address the basic causes of our long term financial difficulties. Among the root causes are excessive commitments to non-essential construction projects and the method in which they are financed. For example, in the emergency financial plan there is no mention of the burden of the \$35 million municipal office building nor of the \$99 million convention center, one of the largest and perhaps most unpopular public works projects ever proposed for the District of Columbia. Few realize that \$22 million of the \$99 million convention center costs will be, or have already been, obligated from current revenues. We are now being asked to accept a cut in current budget of \$26 million - a sum almost equal to amount obligated from current revenues for the convention center. These two projects, the convention center and the municipal office building, will add at least \$112 million to our outstanding debt at a cost of at least \$11 million per year in interest payments over a period of 30 years. This \$330 million for interest will have to come out of future operating budgets. Since the Sheraton-Washington Hotel's 100,000 square foot convention center is nearly complete, it is fiscally irresponsible to build another one at taxpayers' expense and at a time when we face a financial crisis. At the very least, approval should be sought from Congress to finance the convention center, if it is going to be built, from long term borrowings and not at the expense of city services including public safety and education. It is universally accepted among municipal budget experts that capital projects should be financed from long term borrowings since these projects produce services or benefits for many years to come.

However, we want to stress that we oppose the use of public funds to construct the convention center, no matter how it is financed, until there has been a public vote on the subject. The convention center has never been popular with the citizens of the District, both because of its location in the middle of the old city and because it is considered to be an unjustified subsidy to the hotel industry. Last year, sixteen thousand voters signed petitions requesting a referendum on the project. When the city refused to accept those petitions, the D.C. Court of Appeals agreed to handle an appeal on an expedited basis. That was last summer. Oral arguments were presented in November, 1979, yet this issue is still stalled in the Court of Appeals. We hope the Court will issue an opinion which gives us the right to a public vote before the convention center is built.

We urge you to stop the expenditure of public funds on the convention center project until the Court has ruled and until an assessment has been made of the seriousness of our financial problems, how we came by them, how we can solve them and how we can avoid them in the future. There is a freeze on hiring, travel and consulting contracts. There also should be a freeze on convention center expenditures before any additional taxes are proposed for the already over-taxed residents and businesses of the District.

The new Fort Lincoln Elementary School has finally opened. It cost taxpayers \$7.6 million for this adjunct to Ted Hagans private development at Fort Lincoln. It can hold 700 children. It has 130 students at present. Let's hear it for the tax base.

Students at Georgetown Law School were glad to hear that Prof. David Sasso's book would be optional reading in his course. The formerly required reading was made optional after the Georgetown Law Weekly got a tad upset about it. The book cost \$92.50.

Who is this Ivanhoe Donaldson who said, "The freeze was never intended as a savings mechanism?" Does he have any relationship to the mayor who said, "the freeze was intended to save money and it is saving money?" Maybe some of the 785 city workers hired since the freeze went into effect can be assigned to find out.

Since the radiation leak that closed the TMI plant a year ago, Metropolitan Edison has been forced to buy large amounts of electricity from other utilities, such as PEPCO. Now PEPCO has a request before the Public Service Commission that would allow it to charge Met Ed only ten percent more than the actual cost of

producing power. The result of this transaction, if approved by the Commission would be a \$2-4 increase in the electric bill of the average DC household. A number of local organizations have intervened in the case including the Potomac Alliance, the People's Counsel, Americans for Democratic Action and Students for a Non-Nuclear Future.

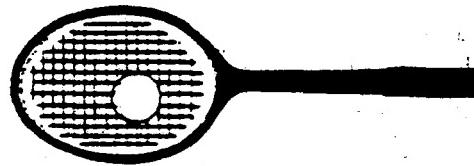
A Post story by Martha Hamilton on Feb. 18 offered some interesting figures on area universities' dependency on the federal government. In fiscal 1979, American, Catholic, GW, Howard and the Universities of Maryland and Virginia got nearly \$10 million in Defense Depart-

ment contracts alone. GW got \$3 million of this amount. Hamilton noted that GW offers a master's of law program in federal procurement and government contracts. GWU gets from 12 to 20 percent of its annual expenditures from the government.

According to the Department of Environmental Services, accidental poisonings are on the decline in DC. The number of cases dropped from 6000 in 1971 to 4000 in 1978 -- or 32 percent. Over three thousand of the 1978 cases, however, involved children under five.

Carol Schwartz reports that she plans to hold hearings on the Model High School proposal that was ap-

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THE DC BOOKSHELF

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STATEHOOD T-SHIRT: Light blue with dark blue lettering. Reads "End Capital Punishment. Support DC Statehood." "DC Gazette" in small letters below. State size: S,M \$4.75 (25178)

STATEHOOD BUMPER STICKER: Same legend as above. \$2.50 (251782)

WASHINGTON'S MOST FAMOUS MURDER STORIES: Tom Kelly's collection of tales of some of the city's most famous murders. Was \$3.95 now only \$2.35 (101781)

NON-SMOKERS GUIDE TO WASHINGTON: How to get around town without coughing. \$1.50 (591)

GOING PLACES WITH CHILDREN: Green Acre's School guide to planning successful trips in the area with children. 20% off at \$2. (2071)

CAPTIVE CAPITAL: Sam Smith tells the story of non-federal Washington. "Not only well worth reading, but it is the best book we are likely to read on Washington," — Bryce Nelson of the LA Times. "An excellent gift," — Bill Raspberry in the Washington Post. "Must reading," — Afro American. "A joy to read" — Robert Cassidy in the Chicago Tribune. \$10 500-4-1

BOSS SHEPHERD AND THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS: The fascinating tale of DC's only true political boss and perhaps the most controversial figure in local history. \$3 (30-18-1)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: David Lewis's interesting bicentennial history of the Capitol city.

\$9.95

YESTERDAY'S WASHINGTON: A photographic history of our city that all lovers of DC will want to have. 20% off at \$7.95. (15-17-2)

JOHN WIEBENSON'S MAP OF WASHINGTON: Drawn for the bicentennial and now available for 40% off. \$1.50 (500-76-1)

FACTORY OUTLET GUIDE TO DC, MD & VA: How to get things cheaply around here at factory outlets. \$2.95

TOWPATH GUIDE TO THE C&O: Georgetown-Seneca. 40% off. \$1.80.

ZOO BOOK: Photo-filled book on what's in the National Zoo and how it's cared for. 60% off list price. \$2

C&O OLD PICTURE ALBUM: 40% off list price. \$2.95

proved by the school board in concept at its February 20 meeting. The school would serve 700-900 students from all sections of the city, would be located in an existing facility and would be open to students who have established grade level or better scores in reading and math.

If too many students apply, there will be a lottery system for selection. The school would have a rigorous academic program, an extended school day and a requirement of community service. At the board meeting, the following members voted in favor of the model high school concept: Bush, Cropp, Rieffell, Shaffer-Corona and Schwartz. Opposed: Calvin Lockridge, Warren Kinlow. Frank Smith abstained and Barbara Simmons and Bettie Benjamin were absent.

• Higher education is now one of the largest industries in the city with a total economic impact of well over \$1 billion according to the Consortium of Universities of the Washington Metropolitan Area.

There are more than 93,000 students at American, Catholic, Georgetown, George Washington and Howard Universities, UDC, Gallaudet, Mount Vernon and Trinity Colleges. These institutions hire more than 32,000 persons and have a collective budget of \$813 million. The Consortium also estimates that there are 40,000 alumni of these institutions now living in DC.

THE FALLING FEDERAL PAYMENT

D.C. Appropriations	Federal Payment	Percent
1975 \$ 845.6 million	\$226.2 million	26.7%
1976 1,042.1 million	248.9 million	23.9%
1977 1,130.5 million	276.7 million	24.5%
1978 1,260.8 million	276.0 million	21.9%
1979 1,285.1 million	235.0 million	18.3%
1980 1,350.3 million	191.5 million	14.2%

• Local governments in the Washington metropolitan area face a sharp reversal in their financial fortunes in the 1980s -- a reversal that has already come for DC. In contrast to the 1970s, when government revenues and expenditures soared at an average annual growth rate of 14%, they are likely to grow by only about 8% a year during the 1980s. Even at this lower rate of growth, total area spending will be over \$5 billion in 1980 and grow to \$8 billion by 1985. These findings are contained in a study called Financing Washington Area Local Governments in the 1980s prepared by Philip Dearborn, vice president of the Greater Washington Research Center, which published the study.

Dearborn reports that increased spending in the 1970s was heavily fueled by a quadrupling of federal aid from \$327 million in 1970 to \$1.4 billion in 1977 (the latest

year for which information is available). He says he does not expect federal aid to continue to increase in the 1980s and may, in fact, decrease. "The prospect of reduced federal aid means that the metropolitan area will have to run harder in taxes just to stay in place in services," says Dearborn. The report notes that:

• Local governmental expenditures climbed by 148% between 1970 and 1977 while during the same period, population increased only 8%, households by 18% and the consumer price index went up 56%. The number of people working for local government went up only 19%.

• This disparity was mainly as a result of large increases in payroll costs, government interest costs, welfare expenditures as well as the costs of mass transit, sewage treatment, fire protection and police.

prepared to spend \$20 million, or more, to destroy a ~~great deal of West Potomac Park in order to construct~~ a 900-foot granite wall and call it a memorial to Franklin D. Roosevelt. President Roosevelt undoubtedly deserves a memorial, but the very idea of desecrating West Potomac Park, as advanced by public officials, is a mockery of his name.

The question of cost in Georgetown should be rephrased: can we afford not to have the park as proposed in Senator Hatfield's legislation? Ours is considered to be rich nation. Riches of nations, however, never can be measured only in export trade balance and gross national product, but must include the quality of resources and how they are protected, nurtured and made available equitably among people. That is what national parks are all about. Put a price tag on the acquisition of land for a Georgetown waterfront park. Whatever the price may be today, the value of the park itself will be greater by far, and will increase with each passing year until the end of time.

Early passage of Senator Hatfield's bill will meet a critical need to protect and enhance Georgetown as a source of pride of the city and nation. His legislation deserves support on that basis alone, but it should also make us aware of the challenge to safeguard the environment of the Potomac River. This natural waterway of beauty and history is Washington's most significant natural resource. To protect its banks, its spectacular Palisades above Washington, the waterfront values of Georgetown, Anacostia and Alexandria, and the broad estuary lands below, is to guarantee a lasting beauty which few cities in the world can possess.

There is precedent. Two of the most popular units in the National Park system are Gateway National Recreation Area, in metropolitan New York and Golden Gate National Recreation Area embracing the scenic coastline north and south of San Francisco's Golden Gate Bridge. Both these units successfully provide outdoor recreation in natural settings, enriching the quality of life and quality of landscape. The gateway concept applied here would provide the antidote to inharmonious commercial high-rise construction along the Potomac, which is now radically altering the landscape, threatening to reduce it to mediocrity.



CITY VOICES: Can we afford not to have a Georgetown national park?

[From congressional testimony on the proposed Georgetown waterfront park by Michael Frome, author and conservationist]

FOR thirty years I have devoted a large part of my attention to national parks. During this period I've written articles and books about great American natural areas, or wildernesses, like the Smoky Mountains, Yellowstone, Yosemite and Crater Lake, and about historic places like Independence Square, Gettysburg Battlefields and Yorktown.

In reviewing the legislation under consideration I ask myself: Does the Georgetown waterfront belong in this gallery of treasures? A case deserves to be made for it. This is the oldest portion of the nation's capital. It lies along the Potomac River, the nation's river. That little remains of the waterfront makes every bit of it we now can save all the more of a treasure. It provides the present and future something to hold onto and cultivate. I recall the restoration of Independence Square in Philadelphia of only a few years past. Through a combined federal, state and city effort, the 20-acre historical park includes not only buildings, but greens, trees, walks, walls and gates such as those that stood there long ago.

There is another question: Can we afford it? This seems ludicrous when posed by some of those in the federal government who were (and I imagine still are)

The Washington Humane Society

WHS/SPCA

NEWSLETTER

SPRING 1980

7319 GEORGIA AVE., N.W. 20012

333-4010

Legalized Gambling Will Mean Legalized Cruelty

Dog racing—and all of its cruel and inhumane practices—will become legal in the Nation's Capital unless the city's voters speak out on May 6.

For on that date, the voters will be asked to approve Initiative No. 2, the so-called D.C. Legalized Gambling Initiative. If it is not defeated, dog racing will be coming to Washington.

Dog racing is not what you see on the track. The public sees greyhounds chasing an electrical, bobbing, fake rabbit. But the training, closed to the public, uses live rabbits for bait.

The grisly scene was described in *Sports Illustrated* this way:

"The greyhound is trained with a lure that has a live rabbit tied on by its hind legs. The rabbit dangles with its head inches off the ground on the gliding lure, its eyes bulging, its chest pounding, bleating as it watches its killers in pursuit."

"Often, the trainer teases the dogs around the track once. As they approach the finish line, the lure slows and the dogs are allowed to catch the rabbit. The dying animal, blood spurting into the sand gets another ride around the oval with fresh dogs in pursuit."

Coursing, which involves releasing a rabbit and several dogs into a completely fenced area and thus insuring a "kill," is another popular training method. Dogs unwilling to kill are confined to a small cage with a rabbit and starved until they do.

And racing dogs literally have to run for their lives. Dogs that don't win—or winners that are past their prime—are routinely destroyed by their owners.

Washington can have gambling without cruelty. But first, a vote against Initiative No. 2 is needed. Then, the issue of legalized gambling can be brought up again at a later date without including dog racing.

Please vote against the gambling initiative on May 6.

Republished as a public service

by

Ruby Stovall and Sunshine Brown



Racing dogs that won't kill are confined with a rabbit and starved until they do.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A zoning and preservation referendum?

Mayor Barry's recent decisions to allow the Rhodes Tavern to be torn down and to recommend approval of the Hilton's expansion, coupled with recent court decisions on the convention center and the Munsey Building, points up the need to allow the citizenry to exercise more direct control over zoning, historic preservation and development. The tragic reality is that politicians cannot be trusted to guard against incursions into our city's beauty or the mass displacement of its people. Once elected, politicians are free to do what they please. True, the people may vote these politicians out if they betray their campaign promises, but the people cannot undo the damage caused by these politicians before they were voted out. Even Mayor Barry, with his reputation for honesty, reneged on campaign promises to help save the Rhodes Tavern and prevent expansion of the Washington Hilton.

What, then, is the solution? How can the people protect their neighborhoods and preserve their city? In the District of Columbia we have a referendum law which permits question of public policy to be voted on by the people. What would the referendum say? The referendum would set up a procedure through which neighborhoods could directly challenge zoning changes, demolition and development projects. Upon submission of a petition containing a relatively few signatures (say 5% of the voters in the neighborhoods affected), the issue could be brought to a vote of those neighborhoods. ~~In order for the proposed zoning change to take effect, or the project to go ahead, the neighborhoods would have to approve it.~~

The referendum would also contain language pertaining to the Rhodes Tavern, Munsey Building and other endangered pieces of historic property. By so doing, the referendum would address the problems facing us now, as well as those in the future.

Such an omnibus referendum would have tremendous political assets. First, it would be a unifying force, a standard behind which the multitude of neighborhood civic organizations, ANCs, historic preservation groups, anti-condo conversion and anti-displacement groups etc., could unite. It would provide an impetus for these diverse groups to work together and pool their resources. Instead of each group fighting a multi-front war against socially and aesthetically undesirable development, well-financed developers and their friends at city hall, these groups could join forces to attack the real problem, the supposed "right" of someone to permanently alter a neighborhood against the will of its residents who will have to live with the permanent alteration long after the developer has returned to his ritzy home in Georgetown, Bethesda or Reston.

Second, such a proposal would address the needs of all socio-economic classes. It would protect against mass displacements like the Washington Hilton which would appeal to lower and working class citizens. It would preserve our neighborhoods' and city's aesthetic and historic character which would appeal to middle and upper class citizens.

Were such a referendum initiated, the developers or DC government might temporarily halt progress on these projects until the referendum is voted on-- the former fearing that they might lose money were they unable to complete a project, the latter being unwilling to obstruct something which might prove popular.

As recent history so clearly demonstrates, politicians can never be trusted to look out for the people's interests. The courts likewise have failed to give us the relief we seek. In a democracy, power rests in the hands of the people. The power is there;

we must use it. Meanwhile, irreplacable edifices which have been part of our history move one day closer to being memories of the past, more of our poorest and most politically powerless citizens are displaced and more of our neighborhoods vanish.

DINO JOSEPH DRUDI

Barry and small business

The Washington Star's Tom Crosby wrote in that paper's March 16 edition: "The city's future may depend on keeping small businesses. The District is basically a city of small businesses with 81 percent of the firms grossing less than \$60,000 a year. National studies have found that small businesses account for the vast majority of new jobs. Of the District's 600,000 jobs, 25 percent are in businesses which employ fewer than 10 people. But Mayor Barry is displacing only small businesses."

The Institute for Local Self-Reliance made a study of Adams-Morgan and found that A-M businesses had sales of \$52.5 million, salaries of \$8.6 million and the 1600 employees had bank deposits totaling \$521,000. Our businesses are 1/3 white, 1/3 black, 1/3 latino and other. Our area is unlike lily-white Georgetown and the suburban-controlled downtown big business area which is 95 percent white -- but it is those areas which get Mayor Barry's help, while our area gets his benign neglect.

Clearly, the 300 businesses in Adams Morgan generate far more business and jobs than the Hilton Hotel expansion would, but your candidate, Mayor Marion Barry, doesn't respond to us in the same way. Maybe you could explain why this is so. I don't know why.

What will it take to move Mayor Barry to actually care and help small business? You campaigned for him, perhaps you could tell.

Why doesn't your mayor join in doing something in providing jobs, training and hiring the unemployed, and bringing light industry and business into these inner city neighborhoods? Instead of such reasonable and logical help, Mayor Barry concentrates on fulfilling the Christmas tree list of the Board of Trade, with such things as the convention center. The study of the Adams-Morgan area by the Institute for Local Self-Reliance states that:

"The tendency for our public programs has been, in fact, to take money from the very communities they were supposed to be assisting. Investigations in Shaw-Cardozo in Washington DC and Bedford-Stuyvesant in New York City support this conclusion. Recently a comprehensive analysis by the Real Estate Research Corporation concluded that the cost of urban renewal programs were borne primarily by poor communities while their benefits went to downtown business interests."

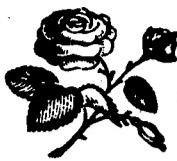
Mayor Barry has unwisely chosen to reinforce this disasterous tendency in DC to the detriment of the inner city.

GEORGE FRAIN

Secretary

18th & Columbia Road Business Assn. Adams-Morgan

[Come on, George. I've said I was mistaken in endorsing Barry. He was my mayoral candidate; he does not seem to be my mayor. In fact, I'm thinking of filing an application to convert my house to a condominium just so I can get a little clout at city hall. --s.s.]



Roses & Thorns

• ROSES TO THE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION for the best city highway map ever--just released. In addition to traditional matter, the map shows the the city's 100 communities and location of key facilities. Map inserts show taxi zones, bike paths, and the boundaries of the city's eight wards and 36 neighborhood commission areas. Some 100,000 copies have been printed of this map, the first since the Bicentennial edition. You can get a copy at the Transportation Policies and Plans Office of the Department of Transportation, Room 519, 415 12th NW, DC 20004. Or send an self-addressed stamped envelope at least seven by ten inches in size with 53 cents in postage on it. Civic organizations, government agencies and businesses may obtain up to 20 copies of the map if they bring a request on their letterhead stating the number of maps needed and their intended use.

• THORNS TO THE BARRY ADMINISTRATION for continuing to interpret affirmative action as a get-rich-quick scheme for a few black developers. If you are going to give away equity in downtown development it should go to organizations that serve large numbers of people and not to a handful of politically powerful individuals. Why not let UPO, Friendship House or tenant groups obtain equity in downtown projects? Does tokenism make any more sense simply because it has the sanction of some black politicians?

• ROSES TO SAN DIEGO which is building a trolley system at the cost of \$4.2 million a mile compared with the \$70 million a mile it is costing Metro. Ridership on the system is predicted to be about as much as Metro's was when it was the same length. The San Diego Metropolitan Transit Development Board is not only building the 16 mile system on schedule it has committed 55% of its fixed price contracts and still has 80 percent of its budget left. Salaries of top officials will be tied to the success of the system. If it lags in schedule or runs over the budget there will be no raises. Hell, with that sort of system, we could have had Jackson Graham's services for free. The San Diego system also plans to sell tickets at stations and then allow passengers to board the trolleys through several doors. There will be spot checks of the honor system (European transit agencies have found that only about 2 percent of their riders cheat.) Says Judith Bauer, chair of the transit agency: "I think we are

showing that rapid transit can be done without spending huge amounts of money." She told the Christian Science Monitor, "You don't have to build marble pillared stations."

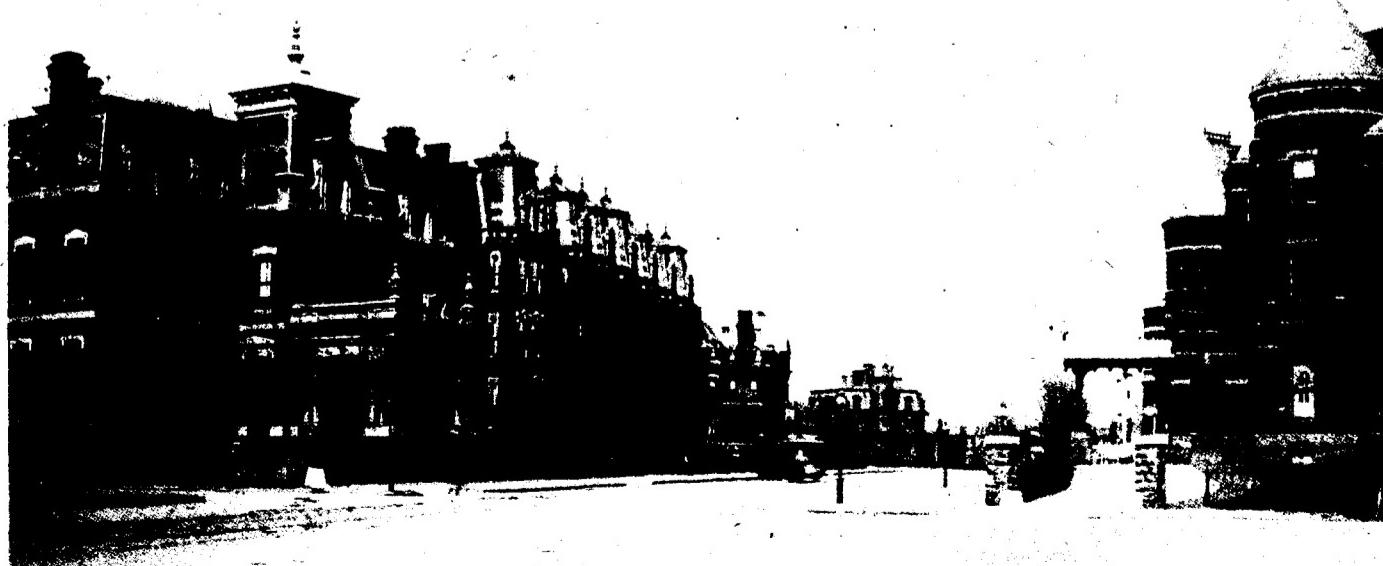
• ROSES TO DAVE CLARKE for trying to do something about the city's godawful towing policy. Clarke has proposed legislation that would restrict DOT from towing a car unless it is an immediate safety hazard, is blocking traffic or has two or more tickets outstanding. It would also cut the towing fee from \$50 to \$25." The city's parking policy has little rationale other than revenue-raising, which as we have pointed out before, is the wrong motive for enforcing a law. It has also been playing havoc with commercial operations in congested areas.



• THORNS TO THE CITY GOVERNMENT for spending over \$100,000 in professional dues to various organizations. THE SHARPEST THORN TO THE UNIVERSITY OF DC which spends nearly two-thirds of this amount -- enough to hire a couple more first rate professors. What, we wonder, is the Department of Finance doing belonging to the Washington Board of Realtors? What is the Fire Department doing belonging to the Board of Trade? And couldn't the Department of Licenses, Investigations and Inspections get along without its memberships in the World Boxing Association, US Boxing Association and National Wrestling Association?

• THORNS TO THE US DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY for awarding \$158,000 to the Board of Trade to "support a voluntary, industry-by-industry energy conservation program for area business. . . The program will collect, package, and disseminate energy conservation concepts, as well as identify those businesses that achieve their goal." The reader who sent this item in noted: "Here's some government spending the 'private' sector isn't castigating. Guess it comes under the 'dynamic partnership between the public and private sector' heading."

• THORNS TO JIM GIBSON and the planning & development folks for their "Framework for Planning" booklet which is printed on high gloss paper, contains numerous full-color photos, has an intaglio cover and says practically nothing. We suppose, though, that the photo on page 3 of Connecticut Avenue in the 1890s (below) is worth something: shows us what the place looked like before the planners got hold of it.



Connecticut Avenue, looking toward Dupont Circle in the 1890's

What's Happening

The Department of Transportation has announced plans to construct a pedestrian/bike ramp from Chain Bridge to the C&O Canal towpath. Completion of work is scheduled for fall. Info: 727-5764.

Metro is considering more cutbacks in DC bus service. The changes would affect the following routes:

- 37: Eastern terminus would be Farragut Square instead of Union Station.

- 38: This route, presently between Ballston and Union Station would run from Ballston to Glover Park.

- G2: Sunday service would run from 7 am to 9 pm only.

- L2: Service would terminate at Van Ness instead of Chevy Chase Circle.

- L7: Southbound service would end at Farragut Park. Northbound service would start at Vermont and K. Service to the Federal Triangle would be discontinued.

Metro estimates that some \$800,000 would be saved by these changes. The plans are also in line with Metro's policy of forcing people off of buses and onto its deficit-ridden subway system.

MAY 28: COG hearing on southbound flights from National. COG has called for flight limits. Info: COG, 223-6800.

MAY 19: ZONING COMMISSION HEARING on the planned unit development proposed by the Prudential Insurance Company for the 4200 block of Conn. Ave. NW. 65,000 square feet of unimproved land would be developed into a seven story office and retail building.

LIBRARY SUMMER HOURS: The library system has once again changed its bizarre and confusing hours of operations. For the summer schedule check your local library.

FEMINIST ALLIANCE AGAINST RAPE: An all-woman collective that meets weekly at the Public Resource center, 1747 Conn. Ave. NW. Interested women should contact Laureen France at 466-2400 for exact times and dates. The collective is seeking new members.

LIFEGUARDS NEEDED: The DC Department of Recreation is looking for lifeguards for its summer programs. Applicants must be 18 years or older, have a Red Cross Advanced Life Saving Certificate and pass the Recreation Department's practical test. Individuals who have not been certified but who are strong swimmers, may submit applications and seek certification with department assistance. Info: 576-6436.

- The National Trust opens its preservation shop on May 15 at 1600 H. St. NW. Books, posters and gifts.

• Owners of homes who live on the premises are entitled to property tax relief if they return the forms sent to them by the DC government before June 1. The benefits apply to single-family homes and to owner-occupied apartment buildings of five or fewer units. These owner-occupants are entitled to a homestead exemption on the first \$9000 of assessed value. This year, the exemption amounts to an average \$289 savings on property taxes. If you have questions about the form call 727-6410.

MAY 7: SLUDGE MANAGEMENT SEMINAR. HEW Auditorium, 4th & Ind. SW. Sponsored by COG and others. Designed to provide information to officials and public on local plans to handle, process and dispose of sludge. Registration is \$20, \$10 for students. Call Dr. Tara Singh, 893-1331

THRU JUNE 14: EXHIBIT ON THE HISTORY OF THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS, Woodrow Wilson House, 2340 S NW, 10-2 Tu-Fri, Noon-4 weekends and holidays.

• A workshop to help the owners of old houses and other old buildings cut energy costs and learn rehabilitation techniques will be held on May 10 at the National Trust, 1785 Mass. Ave. NW. \$28 for members and \$35 for non-members. Info: 323-1407

The city's new Public Employees Relations Board has begun operation, replacing the Board of Labor Relations. Board members include: Willard Wirtz, chairman; Karl W. Carter, Jr.; H.R. Crawford; Barbara Whiting-Wright; and Nicholas Zumas. The four-member staff of the independent body is headed by Bruce Waxman. The board will not conduct the actual negotiations but will deal with such issues as representation matters, unfair labor practices, bargaining impasses, appeals from arbitration awards etc.

The board will have authority to issue rules and regulations that establish procedures for settling labor-management disputes. It is empowered to hold hearings and to issue subpoenas. It also has the right to retain independent legal counsel and to seek enforcement through the courts.

Under the new personnel system, collective bargaining for DC employees will include negotiations over wages and other forms of compensation. While many state and local governments have negotiated wages, the District in the past has followed the federal system and has had limited negotiations as to terms and conditions of employment.

The board's headquarters are presently in the old Lansburghs Department Store Building, 421 8th St. NW, DC 20004. The office can be reached on 727-1822.

JUNE 12-15: ADA NATIONAL CONVENTION at Mayflower. Call 638-2545 for information.

The University of Maryland is offering a semester of study next fall "examining the capacity of American society for effective action" and concentrating on the 1980 presidential and congressional election campaigns. Forty undergraduate honors students will be accepted for the special program. Info: James Herbert or John Howarth, 454-2532.

MAY 16-20: INTERVIEWS FOR HIRING NEW DIRECTOR OF LOCAL ADA. Info: ADA, 1411 K St. NW, DC 20005

- The April 11 DC Register contains a list of upcoming vacancies on city boards and commissions. There are 11 vacancies on the Commission for Women, for example, and 10 coming up for the Advisory Committee on Consumer Protection. Activists please copy.

- There will be a preservation information fair at the Pension Building, 440 G NW on May 13-14 from 10 to 4:30. Activities include seminars, exhibits, slide show and literature.

- Brian Doherty reports in the Rock Creek Monitor that the California St. Tenants Assn. is racing against time to come up with an agreement with the landlord by June. If you want to help call Milagros at 387-1526.

- A bill has been introduced in the city council that would require that 20% of all newly constructed or substantially rehabilitated units be available to low or moderate income individuals. Sponsors are Moore, Ray, Clarke, Rolark, Kane, Wilson, Winter and Jarvis.

- Congress has given the city the right to sell up to \$100 million in housing bonds. Under the bill a new DC Housing Finance Agency would establish a revolving fund to provide below-market mortgage money for lower income residents. DC Housing Director Bob Moore says the rates will be around 10 percent. At least 51% of the units in projects financed must be for low or moderate income persons. The DC HFA is a semi-autonomous body and its bonds will not be guaranteed by the federal or city government. More than three dozen states already have such an agency.

- Pepco profits for the first quarter of this year are up 36% over the first quarter of last year.



HOUSING

NATIONAL ASSN OF HOUSING COOPS 1828 L ST NW #1100 DC 20036
NATIONAL HOMEBUYERS & HOMEOWNERS ASSN. 1224 19th St. NW DC 20036
NATIONAL URBAN COALITION 2100 M St. NW DC 20037
RURAL HOUSING ALLIANCE 1346 Conn. Ave. NW DC 20036
CENTER FOR GROWTH ALTERNATIVES 1785 Mass. Ave. NW DC 20036
NATL COMM FOR RENT CONTROL 380 Main St. East Orange, NJ 07018
201-678-6778

FUND FOR AN OPEN SOCIETY 1901 East West Highway #T2 Silver Spring, Md. 20910

INFORMATION ACCESS

THE FUND FOR OPEN INFORMATION AND ACCOUNTABILITY 36 W. 44th St. NYC NY 10036
212-730-8095

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS & PEACE GROUPS

THE AFRICA FUND 305 East 46th St. NYC NY 10017
CONSCIENCE & MILITARY TAX CAMPAIGN 44 Bellhaven Rd. Bellhaven NY 11713
AMERICAN COMMITTEE ON EAST-WEST ACCORD 227 Mass. Ave. NE #300 DC 20002
202-546-1700. Educational organization aiming to improve East-West relations
NEW DIRECTIONS 305 Mass. Ave. NE DC 20002
202-547-6600. A citizens lobby on global issues including SALT II, the
arms race and nuclear proliferation.
SANE 1029 Vermont Ave. NW DC 20005
202-546-4868. Peace and disarmament. Newsletter \$4/yr.
UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATION/USA 300 E. 42nd St. NYC NY 10017
212-697-3232. Nonpartisan organization trying to improve knowledge about
UN and gaining public support for constructive US policies in the UN.
Newsletter \$5/yr
MOBILIZATION FOR SURVIVAL 3601 Locust Walk Phila Pa. 19104
WIN 503 Atlantic Ave. Brooklyn NY 11217
RECON Box 14602 Phila Pa. 19134
FELLOWSHIP OF RECONCILIATION Box 271 Nyack NY 10960

Our listing continues next month with the rest of the international affairs and peace groups. Send any deletions, additions and corrections to the DC Gazette, 1739 Conn. Ave. NW, DC 20009. And please add us to your organization's mailing list.



Not Just dropping out of school

Mary Ellen Leary

Everyday, Angel Flores walks down 116th Street to Benjamin Franklin High School in East Harlem. But he isn't enrolled there anymore. He spends his time on a nearby corner with several friends. They listen to their tape cassette players, smoke marijuana and admire passing cars.

Like up to half of New York's youth, they don't go to school and they don't work. They are part of America's army of the unemployed youth — nine million strong and growing every year.

But the soaring drop-out and unemployment rates among those between 16 and 21 years old are symptoms of a much larger problem, with serious implications for the national future. "They are not just out of school and out the labor force," concluded a recent high-level report on the crisis. "They are out of society."

The report, by the Carnegie Council on Policy Studies in Higher Education, charged that American institutions, and the educational system in particular, provide young people with virtually no practical support during the difficult transition from adolescence to adulthood.

As a result, young Americans must flounder alone in the limbo of career uncertainty and indecision before finding a satisfactory niche in society. Many of them will never find one at all.

The Carnegie Council has produced several landmark analyses of college-level educational policy, but in "Giving Youth a Better Chance," which was prepared by University of California labor economist Margaret Gordon, it confronts the problems of a younger population, as well as a broader social challenge. The drop-out, or as Dr. Gordon puts it, "the opt-out youth," was pinpointed in the report as a special social tragedy, affecting too large a segment of the coming generation to be lightly dismissed. Currently, 12 per cent of all white young people — and 36 per cent of black youths — from 16 to 21 are unemployed and out of school.

But even those who have not dropped out, the system appears to be failing. Recommending sweeping changes in U.S. high school curricula, Council director and former University of California president Clark Kerr called secondary schools "the most neglected segment of American education."

Although legislation in the 1960s and '70s channeled millions of federal dollars into early elementary school improvements and into programs for minority youth in the nation's colleges, relatively little went into the high schools. In 1979, federal expenditures for the disadvantaged in college averaged \$1,910 per student; the figure for high school students was only \$278. And much less than that was spent on high-school-aged drop-outs.

Yet these are precisely the years when young people face their most difficult choices, and when many of them will make decisions that have a life-long impact.

The report cited a critical lapse in programs geared to introduce students to the challenges of the real world which they must soon enter. The final two years of secondary school, according to the Council, should allow students the freedom to experiment with adult responsibilities: to acquire both legitimate work experience and the beginning of some form of

personal service commitment to their community. Instead, the junior and senior years now offer little more than an extension of earlier school experiences, with no special recognition of the student's impending need to assume a more mature social role.

The present high school vocational training system fails miserably at that task, according to the Carnegie Council. Classes are out of touch with modern labor needs and almost useless at moving youth into the job market. A study of vocational training issued by the National Institute of Education suggests that the main effect of such instruction may simply be to preserve an alternative track in the high schools for students who are not college-bound. The goal isn't sound preparation for a livelihood; it is keeping kids in school and off the streets.

"School-based vocational training generally fails either to convince youth to stay in school or improve their labor market success," charged Bruce Fuller, an expert on educational and employment policy at Stanford University.

The absence of effective training programs hits hardest where the employment prospects are worst: among minority youth in the nation's big cities. Samuel M. Ehrenhalt, acting regional commissioner for the Bureau of Labor Statistics, has warned of a "serious

mismatch" between current vocational instruction for blacks and latinos in New York and that city's labor demands. He predicted that the mismatch would become even worse, as the local economy depended more and more on advanced technology and skills.

Thanks to union pressure to hold places for the children of skilled workers, apprenticeship programs have also disappointed minority youth. In many skilled trades, the doors remain closed to the underprivileged.

To make matters worse, American teenagers face special emotional problems in the transition to adulthood. Biological maturity comes early in our society, thanks to diet and health improvements, while adult acceptance lags years behind. In the meantime, Americans pass through a peculiar stage of "young adulthood," in which families relinquish close supervision. But for the young adults themselves, this stage is full of confusion. It means less direction and more freedom, without more responsibilities to give that freedom true significance.

With family influence diminished, the labor market insecure, and the responsibilities of life postponed for the easy lure of TV, automobiles, drugs and discos, the young are left dependent upon the "guidance, companionship and mercy of their peers and the electronic media," the Council argued.



This is the point when students dropout, when chronic lifetime unemployment begins, and life's purposes seem most empty.

To meet the crisis, "Giving Youth a Better Chance" called for substantial changes in the last two years of high school, concentrating into three days per week the usual high school instruction in basic skills and general knowledge. The other two days would be reserved for work or service activities designed according to the student's own interests.

But participation would be optional; no students would be required to seek work or perform community services. This troubles critics of the Carnegie report who feel the work recommendations will further separate the college — and success — bound youth from their disadvantaged peers. Students

looking ahead to more schooling may not be responsive to the Council's claim that work experience and community service are "enriching opportunities for everyone."

A crucial element in educational restructuring is cooperation with business and labor to insure that work experience is grounded in the real world. For the school, which would assume responsibility for placing young people, that's a tall order. Unions are suspicious of temporary work arrangements — as well as the recommendation by Dr. Gordon that teenagers be hired at less than the minimum wage. Employers are reluctant to take on the unskilled, and large-scale adult unemployment further shrinks opportunities.

But the social price for a "business-as-usual" policy on the unemployed young may

be much greater than the cost of coping with their problems. "We are in danger of developing a permanent underclass, a self-perpetuating culture of poverty, starting at adolescence," warned the Carnegie report.

The Carter Administration took note of the Carnegie Council report in designing a \$2 billion program for unemployed youths which is expected to go before Congress this year. If passed in its present form, the program would allow the new Department of Education to distribute funds for special instruction and job placement to junior high schools and high schools in 3,000 of the nation's poorest districts. The White House is calling the proposal "the most comprehensive youth training and employment effort ever accomplished or envisioned."

But it has yet to be accomplished.

(C)PNS

The typing test

Eric Green

"Right this way," commanded the bored-looking personnel officer as she escorted myself and two other job applicants for our typing tests.

"I guess she means for us to go to the left," said the nervous elderly applicant, who had whispered to me that she was attempting to re-enter the workforce after 20 years as a homemaker.

"No, she means to the right," said the pert young thing, who I guessed must have been right out of secretarial school.

I chose another interpretation to the personnel officer's command. "I think she wants

us to go down the middle," I said in hopes of impressing Personnel with my *je ne sais quoi*.

"Come on," the personnel officer said again. Our little group of three followed her down a side corridor. "Go right in there."

I was being pointed into a tiny cubicle. Giving it such a sophisticated title was probably over-doing it. It looked more like a cell used for interrogating war criminals. The walls, or rather the holes in the holes in the wall were painted an exciting off-off-white. Swinging overhead from the ceiling was an uncovered lightbulb, its brilliant, white light casting an image of a monster's head off the wall—my head's shadow.

"You wait a minute," Personnel muttered to me, saying those words as if I was a non-person. "Go ahead—practice your typing."

I switched on the black, electric typewriter. No one would mistake this model for an IBM Selectric Number II but at least the machine

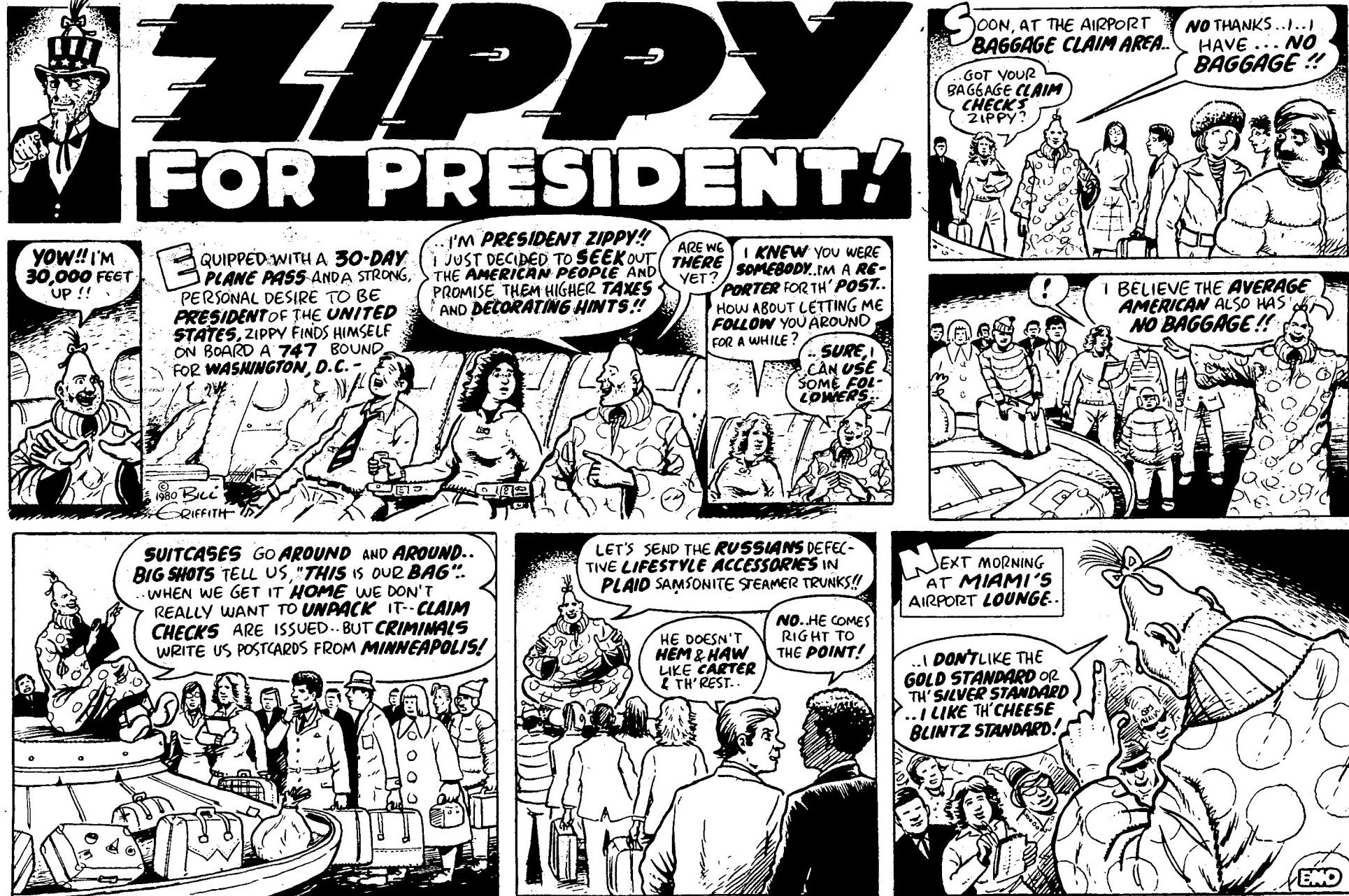
seemed serviceable. That was more than could be said for some of the contraptions that I had been stuck with, those gems which skipped letters, margins didn't hold, or the ribbon did something funny each time I shifted for capital letters.

At least the typewriter worked. If I didn't pass the typing test here at this employment agency, I could blame no one but myself. All I had to do was stick to my normal pace, 70 words a minute, way over the "good" category of 50 wpm.

Personnel reappeared. "First is a spelling test. You get 10 minutes," she snapped as if she were angry about something. The woman shut the door, cutting Me and Typewriter off from civilization.

I half-concentrated on the task at hand, trying to adapt to the sudden, unexpected quiet that now engulfed me.

"Time's up," Personnel slouched back in,



in what seemed like an awfully fast 10 minutes.

Despite my weak attention span, I knew I had scored well on the spelling test, probably missing no more than one or two words from a possible 25.

"Practice your typing some more," mumbled Personnel in her practiced mumble. "I've got to...mumble, mumble."

I put my fingers through their paces. The hands felt good today, loose, nimble, quick. I was sure to do well on the typing test if my warm-up was any indication of things to come.

Personnel returned with directions, and a recommendation.

You got five minutes for the typing test. Don't stop typing until I come back for you. If you reach the end of the 300 words on the page, start over. You'll go faster if you don't stop for mistakes. Any questions, no good.

The woman placed the test sheet on the typing stand.

"You may start," she announced as nonchalantly as if she was announcing she was going for a stroll to the drug store.

And with that, she slammed the door, the slam-slam-slam reverberating through my typing room.

I found myself typing: "In the beginning, man was said to be the center of the universe."

I had half-expected that based on past experience. I knew I would settle down in a few seconds. Soon, my fingers began to glide through the words, almost as if the hands were on automatic pilot. Quickly I finished the first 300 words.

I wound another sheet of paper through the typewriter and started in again.

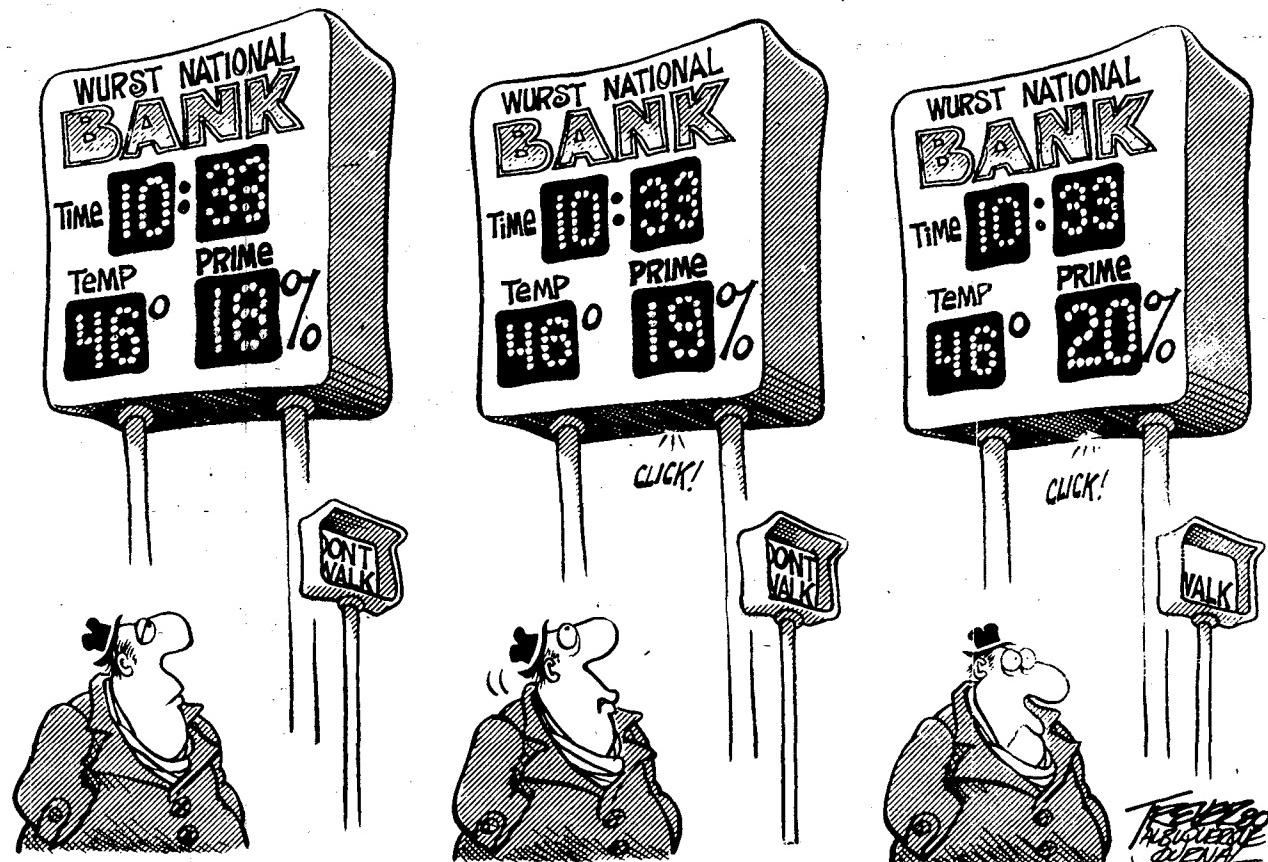
"In the beginning, man was said to be the center of the universe."

As I once more zoomed through the test, I began to feel more at home in my new surroundings. Typewriter and Me were becoming old friends, with both of us searching, touching, exploring the feel of the other. Maybe Typewriter and I could go home together, if the Gods and Mizz Personnel were so willing.

"Man, I must really be going fast," I began to swagger, as I gave a cursory look at my performance on page number 2. The verdict: Perfect, ABSOLUTELY PERFECT.

A BILL has been introduced in the Alaska state legislature that would make temporary marriages legal. The measure would allow for a marriage contract to specify the period of time during which a couple would be married. At the end of the specified time, the couples who didn't want to renew their marriage vows could simply part ways.

CARTOONIST Dan O'Neill, sued by Walt Disney Productions for his X-rated parodies of Mickey Mouse eight years ago, has promised in US District Court in San Francisco never to portray Mickey in compromising situations again. Disney had charged O'Neill with copyright infringement after the cartoonist showed Mickey and his friends having sex, swearing and portrayed as taking drugs in Air Pirate Funnies in the early seventies. Says O'Neil of the court decree, "There are enough people in the country who draw mice. I won't."



"Boy are they going to be impressed," I chuckled in that arrogant way that all winners chuckle.

I spooled another fresh sheet of paper through the typewriter.

"In the beginning, man was said to be the center of the universe."

"My Good Lord, three times in less than five minutes," I celebrated as I completed another go-round. The way I calculated it, I had typed 900 words in five minutes, an average of 180 words a minute. I knew I was pretty good, but man, not that good.

"In the beginning, man was said to be the center of the universe."

"In the beginning, man was said to be the center of the universe."

I finished another page—and another. Soon I was up to 25 pages and counting. The finished work grew—and grew. It looked like I was typing the *Magnum Opus*.

"Hmm, this has been a mighty long five minutes," I finally decided after finishing page 40. "Wait a minute, I know what's going on—they're testing us for endurance. Yeah, ha, ha, this is an endurance test... Well, they can't fool me."

Since it was now a question of stamina, not speed, I decided to switch to typing the newspaper which I had brought in with me. That would certainly be more interesting than just typing the same 300 words over and over. It wasn't that long before I was finishing Page A20 of the Front Section, heading into Metro News, then Obituaries, Classifieds.

By now, the typewriter ribbon was starting to fade. But that wasn't going to stop me. I typed Sports, Weather, the Stock Market. Before long, the entire 60 page morning edition had been conquered.

My supply of paper was running down, the ribbon was going, and the typewriter itself was making gurgling noises as if it needed a coffee break. But I was going to outlast the opposition—the longer I kept typing the better my chances of landing a job.

I started in on the newspaper again, this time moving from back to front—the comics, "Action Line," "Dear Abby," "Your Horoscope."

Finally, on page 53, I, or rather my com-patriot, Mr. Typewriter, could go on no further. It exhaled a sick gasp, burped and died, a pale ring of black smoke filtering out from the rear end of the machine.

"Well, I guess they'll have to be satisfied with this."

I lifted the ream of paper I had typed, flip-

ped on my Army jacket, and opened the door. It was pitch black on the outside. I stumbled ahead like a blind man trying to feel my way through the corridor.

Suddenly a light flicked on, causing temporary blindness.

"Anybody in here?" I called out. "Anybody here?"

"All right MIZZ-TAH, you've been caught."

"What... Who's that?"

I tried to adjust my eyes to the sudden stream of light. I slowly began to make out the image of a large office room, a corner of the room, the image of a man, then an old man. He was clutching a nightstick in obvious terror against his security guard uniform.

"What's your business, MIZZ-TAH?" the old man's voice shook.

"I was taking the typing test. You know, for the job that was advertised in the paper."

"Don't know nothin' about no typin' test," replied the old man, whose nameplate identified him as "Leroy—B.B.M. Security."

"How long you be here, MIZZ-TAH?" the guard asked, switching his stick into what looked to be attack position.

"Been here since 11. Hey, what time is it?" I asked.

"12, MIZZ-TAH. 12—Right on the nose."

"No kidding? I've only been typing an hour?"

"You be here since when?"

"Since 11."

"Yeah, since 11," I repeated, wondering how many times I was going to have to keep repeating it. "And now you say it's only 12. I could have sworn it was later."

"Yeah, it's only 12," he repeated, as I wondered how many times he was going to keep repeating that.

"You know what time it is now, MIZZ-TAH?"

"For God's sake, you just told me—it's 12. 12—Right on the nose."

"I do, MIZZ-TAH. It's 12, 12 midnight."

"12 midnight?!"

"Yeah, MIZZ-TAH."

"My God, I've got to get out of here." And with that, I began running toward the exit, as Leroy tried to shrink against the wall.

"I'm an old man, MIZZ-TAH. Don't hurt me."

"What're you talking about. I'm getting out of here—going home to practice."

"Practice?" For what, MIZZ-TAH?"

"For the test. I'm supposed to be taking another typing test tomorrow."

The fallout effect

Ernest Sternglass

Pennsylvania state health authorities have confirmed that a sharp rise of hypothyroidism in newborn infants occurred in late 1979, in three counties near the Three Mile Island nuclear power plant, site of a critical accident in early 1979.

The high incidence of this condition, which leads to mental retardation and stunted growth, has been dismissed by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission as unrelated to the low level radiation released in the accident. Neither has the commission commented on a near doubling of the infant mortality rate in Pennsylvania several months after Three Mile Island.

The denial of a causal relationship between the radiation and the disease is to be expected, given the NRC's (and the earlier Atomic Energy Commission's) record of reassuring the public on the relative safety of low level radiation. Yet the recent Pennsylvania report adds one more document to evidence which has been mounting for nearly 20 years that even officially "safe" levels of radiation pose serious threats to the mental and physical health of not only the living, but the unborn.

The controversy lies in how much radiation can be tolerated without inflicting thyroid disease in fetuses which are exposed to radioactive elements while in the womb. In sufficient doses, Iodine 131 and other radioactive particles can impair the development and functioning of the hormone-producing thyroid and pituitary glands which regulate growth and mental development.

Direct evidence of radiation's effect on growth was dramatically documented by a United Nations scientific committee in 1969, which measured physical and mental development among persons born within months of the atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. It was also confirmed in studies of the Marshallese Islanders who were exposed to fallout from a large 1954 nuclear bomb test in the Pacific Ocean.

Although AEC officials initially claimed there would be no adverse health effects to the people of Rongelap island, later AEC studies revealed that virtually all the children developed thyroid nodules or cancer many years later. Also, long before their cancer was detected, many children experienced hypothyroidism and severe growth retardation.

As early as 1962, more evidence was accumulated by a White House panel of radiation officials pointing to a potential link between the fallout from nuclear weapons tests in Nevada and local increases in leukemia and thyroid cancer.

That link was confirmed in a 1965 study directed by Dr. Edward Weiss of the U.S. Public Health Service. However, the data was officially hushed up by the Public Health Service, the Defense Department and the AEC, and came to light only last year by virtue of a Freedom of Information request by the *Washington Post*.

A later analysis of the bomb testing effects in Utah, conducted by this writer, found a general rise in the rate of infant mortalities and infant immaturity during the 1950s, which reversed a previous long-term trend of declining infant deaths and increasing birth weights. This reversal was greatest in areas

nearest the nuclear testing, and during the years of the greatest fallout, 1956-1957.

Added evidence came to light even more recently when it was found that children born in Utah during the years of the most intense bomb testing in neighboring Nevada showed a precipitous drop in the college entrance Scholastic Aptitude Tests taken upon graduation in 1975—18 years after they had been exposed to fallout while in their mothers' wombs.

Indeed, the sharp decline in SAT scores in the mid-1970s tended to be nationwide, but must acute in Utah where it dropped 26 points. Ohio, which lies outside the drift of radiation clouds from the Utah tests, registered only a two point drop.

At the time of the worst national SAT decline (it has since leveled off to modest annual fluctuations), educators tended to blame a host of variables, including urban unrest, TV, collapsing school standards, broken homes and an urban influx of foreigners who were poor and ill-equipped to compete in U.S. schools. Such variables no doubt accounted for some of the decline in the urban schools of the east and midwest. But they do not account

for the state showing the sharpest drop—Utah—which was not heavily urbanized and which, thanks to Mormon tradition, maintained an excellent education system which had produced among the highest SAT scores in the country before the mid-1970s.

While still other, as yet unknown, variables may have contributed to the decline of educational aptitude in Utah, the evidence to date points to a more-than-suggestive correlation between nuclear fallout and mental development.

The SAT evidence, while it requires further study, should at least prompt great public and official concern over the relationship between hypothyroidism and even low levels of radiation. Instead, when four times as many infants as normal are born with the disease in the vicinity of the Three Mile Island accident, NRC officials can only reassure the public once again of the safety of nuclear power.

To admit anything more, of course, would be to acknowledge the possibility that nuclear power is a threat to the creative, intellectual and leadership potential of an entire generation.

(C) PNS

American Journal

David Armstrong

You might say Linus Pauling is acquainted with controversy. In 1954, he successfully fought a State Department effort to block his trip to Stockholm to accept a Nobel Prize in biochemistry. In 1962, he won another Nobel Prize, this one for the very thing that enraged Cold War bureaucrats eight years earlier, namely, his impassioned work to stop the testing of nuclear weapons.

In recent years, Pauling has largely forsaken the political arena for medical research. There, too, he has made waves, first by claiming that vitamin C is of great value in treating the common cold, and now by claiming it is an effective weapon against cancer. Neither assertion is accepted by the medical establishment, but Pauling keeps on keeping on. Now 79, he's meeting the latest controversy in his long career the way he's always done it: head-on.

With Scottish surgeon Dr. Ewan Cameron, Pauling has published a new book, *Vitamin C and Cancer*, that details the two men's unorthodox approach to cancer and offers hope that the disease may be prevented, controlled, and in some cases cured, with very large doses of vitamin C. The book is a fascinating, provocative reappraisal of a disease that strikes one in four Americans.

In a recent interview in his Menlo Park, California office, Pauling discussed his new book. "We were getting letters here (at the Linus Pauling Institute of Science and Medicine) about vitamin C and cancer, so many that we could no longer answer each one individually. They came from cancer patients and their relatives and friends. Many also came from medical doctors. We wrote this book to sum up our work for them and the public at large."

In *Vitamin C and Cancer*, Pauling and Cameron assert that megadoses of vitamin C—10 or more grams a day—help most cancer patients and cure some, especially when the vitamin is used in "combined regimes" with conventional therapies, such as radiation

and surgery. Cameron himself has used vitamin C with terminal cancer patients in a Scottish hospital, finding, he says, that the patients taking vitamin C lived an average of 10 months longer than those receiving only conventional treatments.

"We believe that vitamin C works largely by potentiating the body's own immune system," Pauling explained. "Most cancer therapies concentrate on the proliferative properties of cancer cells," i.e., they try to kill the renegade cells with drugs or radiation or remove them through surgery.

"Vitamin C concentrates on their invasive properties. We believe it acts to inhibit the production by tumors of the enzyme hyaluronidase, which eats away at nearby normal cells. Vitamin C also appears to encourage the synthesis of collagen fibrils," the long chains of protein that strengthen the intercellular "cement" of the body.

In other words, vitamin C may fight cancer by isolating diseased cells rather than by blasting them outright.

Pauling and Cameron's theory is considered unproven at best, and quackery at worst, by conventional cancer specialists. Media accounts recently gave considerable play to a clinical trial by the prestigious Mayo Clinic in which an attempt to duplicate Cameron's startling success with vitamin C apparently failed.

But Pauling is having none of it. "Nearly all of the patients in the Mayo Clinic control group had extensive courses in chemotherapy," Pauling said, "while only four percent of Cameron's patients took anti-cancer drugs. We believe that chemotherapy suppresses the immune system," rendering Vitamin C much less effective.

"On August 8, 1978, I wrote Dr. Charles Moertel, the head of the Mayo Clinic study, and urged him to choose patients who hadn't had chemotherapy for his study," Pauling told me, "but I didn't hear anything more until I read an account in the newspaper of the results of the study."

Pauling's own attempts to receive funding for clinical testing of vitamin C as an anti-cancer weapon have fallen on deaf ears at the National Cancer Institute and elsewhere. "I applied for funding seven times since 1973, and seven times I've been turned down. My eighth application is under consideration now."

I asked Pauling if he thinks there is a

Dr. Sternglass, professor of radiological physics at the University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine, is the author of the book Low-Level Radiation (Ballantine).

political dimension to his problem. Is there a cancer establishment which feels threatened by his work?

"Well, there probably is such an establishment," he replied. "There are a whole lot of specialists, oncologists, whose profession is that of deciding which anti-cancer drugs cancer patients should be given. I imagine that they're not especially interested in something that would take the place of the anti-cancer drugs."

According to Pauling and Cameron, vitamin C is not, like other anti-cancer agents, a dangerous "invasive" drug. In fact, "It is not a drug with the specific ability to fight cancer," they write. "It is instead a natural, essential substance that may participate in all of the chemical reactions that take place in our bodies and is required for many of them."

Pauling reports that cancer patients have taken up to 150 grams of ascorbic acid (one form of vitamin C) daily, and healthy people as much as 20 grams daily, with no apparent side effects, except diarrhea in some of the healthy ones. He also maintains that, contrary to prevailing medical opinion, most vitamin C is not lost in the urine, but is put to work in the body.

True to his activist past, Pauling believes that cancer can be prevented by a combination of social and personal action: first, by eliminating carcinogens in the environment ("that includes cancer-causing chemicals and radiation from nuclear testing and nuclear power plants"), and second, by strengthening the resistance of the public to the disease. That, according to Pauling, is where vitamin C comes in, along with other key vitamins and

minerals, a healthy diet and exercise, "especially for older people."

Pauling practices what he preaches. He takes 10 grams of vitamin C every day, in the crystalline sodium ascorbate form.

Despite the uphill battle for acceptance of his theories—a struggle that has made the two-time Nobel Prize winner a virtual pariah in the world of science—Linus Pauling is optimistic about the future. He credits much of his optimism to his colleague, Ewan Cameron, with whom Pauling joined forces in 1971, after reading an earlier book Cameron published on the biochemistry of cancer.

"I think," muses Pauling, "that the value of vitamin C in treating cancer will eventually be recognized as perhaps the leading contribution of this quarter century. And most of the credit for that will belong to Ewan Cameron."

(C) PNS

A city dump for our times

Arthur Cummings

BERKELEY, CA.—This is a community unique in many ways: for its great university, its share of Nobel laureates, its radical politics and student riots of days gone by—and today, for its city dump.

Berkeley's dump, recently renamed the Bay Cities Resource and Recovery Depot, is fast becoming a model for what can be achieved through the recycling of urban trash. And its current managers, a pair of respected ecologists, envision it becoming even more: an urban park, an energy farm, a local and national energy research laboratory and a catalyst for involving an entire community in the solution of a pressing social problem.

It was not always so. Until fairly recently, Berkeley complied with the popular ethic regarding trash: it was useless, unpleasant stuff fit only for "disposal." And, with the San Francisco Bay at the city's doorstep, disposal was easy.

Over the years, the "dump" has become a 200-acre landfill forming a peninsula into the Bay, part of which has been commercially developed as a marina and waterfront restaurants. Thanks to recent environmental restraints on landfill, there are now only a few more years of fill space remaining, and then Berkeley will be out of the bayfill business.

In 1982 or '83, the city hopes to start burning all of its combustible refuse in a steam-

generating plant which would work in conjunction with a massive recycling program to be set up by the local Ecology Center. If this plan works, the recycling will provide revenue and jobs, while the steam will be piped to nearby industries.

But that's in the future. In the meantime, the city has done a surprisingly enlightened thing: Recently they turned the Berkeley dump over to ecologists Charles O'Loughlin and Bob Beatty.

O'Loughlin came to the project after spending the last few years as a researcher and educator with one of the Bay Area's most popular and influential new institutions, the Integral Urban House. This converted two-story Berkeley residence has one of the largest concentrations of alternative technology in the state. It has its own compost bins and a self-contained toilet. It has a solar collector and a lush greenhouse. Nothing, not even the trees on the property, is purely ornamental. Dead bees fall from their hives into the fishpond below. Earwigs feed the chickens, which fertilize the garden... nothing goes to waste.

A few years ago, Bob Beatty started a recycled building materials operation called Flight Salvage. "People's ideas of solid waste disposal are like stuffing things into a closet," says Beatty, "You can't get away with that forever—sooner or later the closet's going to overflow."

O'Loughlin and Beatty had the recycling credentials, but they lacked the credibility, capital and heavy equipment experience which the city expected. So they teamed up with some friends who owned a local paving and grading company which had been in business for 30 years and employs some 60 to 70 people on various engineering and demolition jobs.

Combining the ecologists' enthusiasm with the contractors' practical experience, the new partnership won the city contract, and began to turn visions into practice.

The excitement of the two men over what most people still regard as garbage is infectious. A truck pulls up to the Depot's tiny office to pay the small dumping charge, and O'Loughlin shouts, "Hey, Bob, Get out here! Take a look at this truckload!"

It is filled with wood-frame windows that local householders have discarded so they can have modern aluminum frames installed.

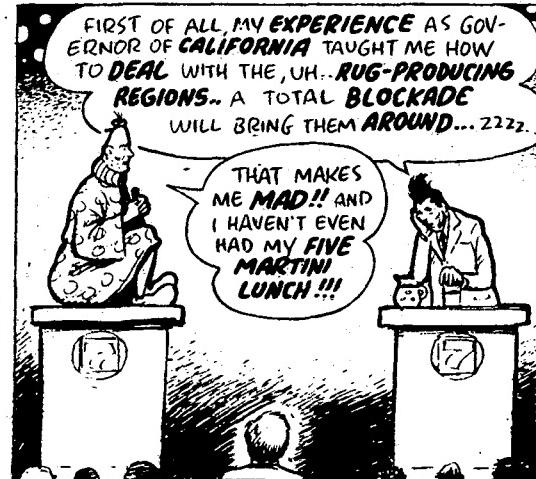
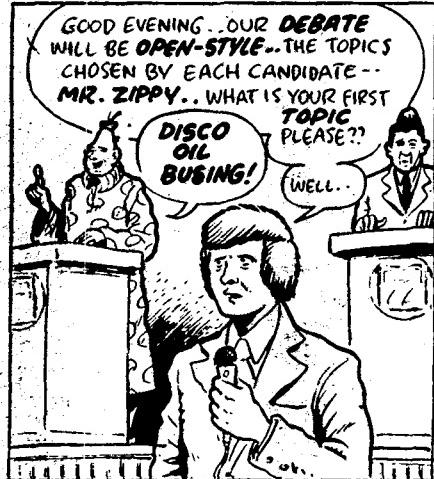
O'Loughlin is ecstatic. "How many greenhouses do you think we could make with those windows?" he asks. "How many solar collectors could you glaze—or solar ovens?"

Before the truck pulls away, an employee gets in beside the driver to make sure the glass is unloaded safely at the dump site up on the hill.

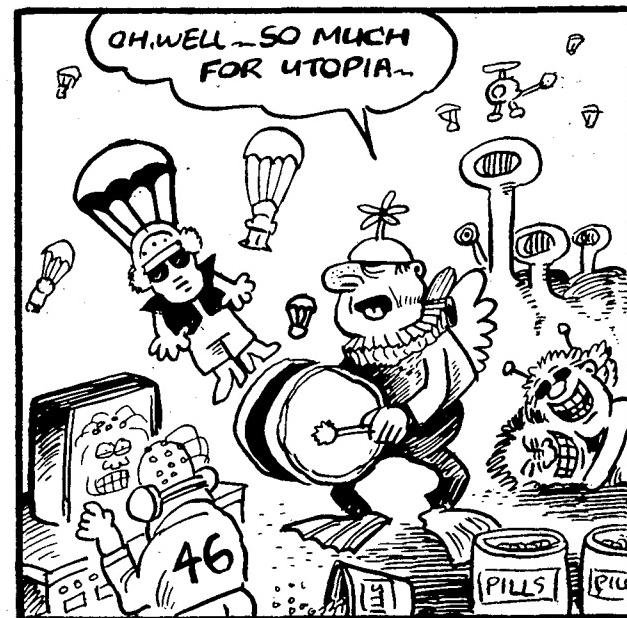
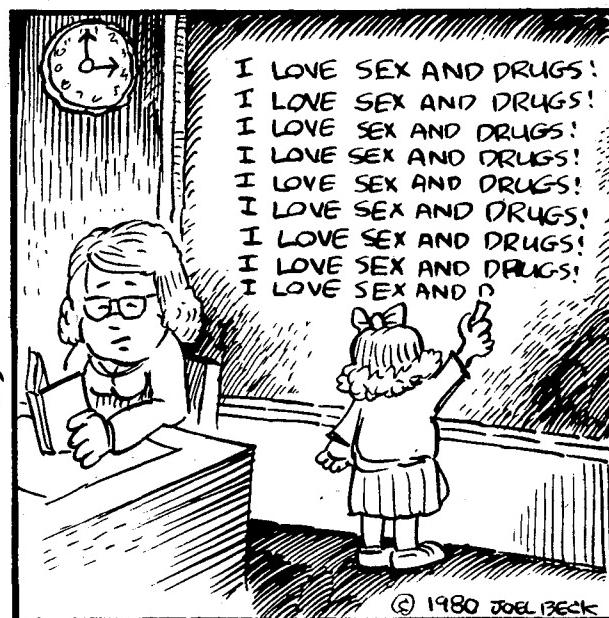
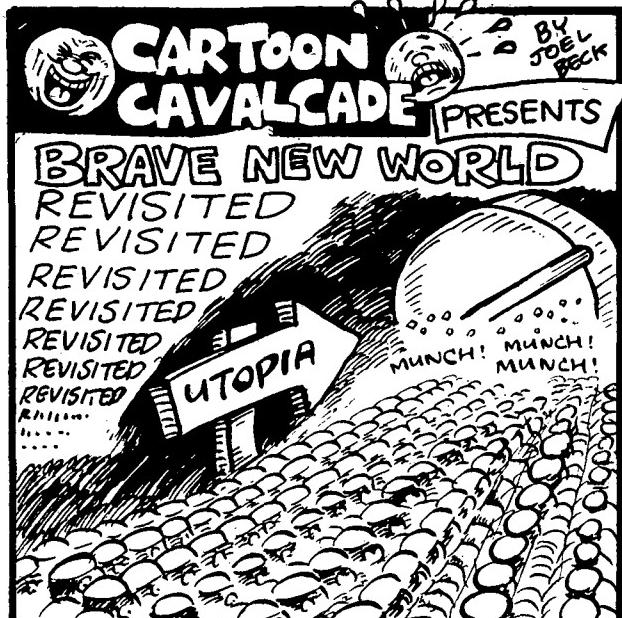
Not far from the glass dump site is a pile of wood—pallets, plywood, scraps of two-by-fours—all pushed off to the side away from the landfill. Beatty wants to use wood chips as fuel for the production of steam and electricity. This is only one of his schemes for putting the Marina to work for energy production. Beatty would also like to make use of the wind that always seems to be blowing across the landfill.

The peninsula is in one of the best wind corridors in the state, with steady, predictable winds averaging twelve to fifteen miles per hour. "The central valley breathes in and out immense quantities of air every day," says Peter Ziegler of nearby Earth Labs Institute. "When the soil out there warms up around eleven in the morning, it rises, pulling in cool ocean air through the Golden Gate and up the

ZIPPY



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Sacramento River until sunset. Around midnight the air flows back out."

Given its location, the landfill could start making its own wind-generated electricity as soon as it can afford the generating equipment. Ziegler says he's ready to build a series of Savonius rotors, primarily from the old oil drums that could be salvaged at the Depot.

"We've got a lot of interesting and innovative ideas," says O'Loughlin. "Right now, we're doing all we can afford to do; it may take six months to see what is really viable." Presently, eight men and women are working at the dump, separating material for recycling. Among other things, this crew recovers seven tons of iron a day.

Eventually Beatty and O'Loughlin would like to see as many as thirty people at work on materials salvaged from the city's solid waste. They'd like to repair appliances, reupholster furniture, put bicycles back on the road. Such programs would not only recycle useful objects; they would provide people with training and experience.

O'Loughlin is also applying to be part of the state's drain oil recycling program. "We're applying for grants and other assistance to the State Solid Waste Management Board, the Environmental Protection Agency and the Department of Energy right now," he notes. "We've got to get some help if we're going to make the most of this opportunity."

Though there's no shortage of opportunities and plans at the Depot, two of the most hopeful have been put on the backburner by recent cuts in public funding and by the city's own masterplan for the landfill area. One involves collecting organic matter—mown grass, leaves, shrubs, etc.—from people who would otherwise add it to the landfill, and then redistribute it to urban gardeners as chipped mulch and compost.

The other delayed project, which was also written into the city contract, involves recycling cement and asphalt by crushing it and sell-

ing it as road paving and construction material. But for now the city wants to use the chunks of cement and asphalt that comes to the dump for creating hills and windbreaks for a park that is tentatively planned to eventually cover the site.

The future park, designed with the help of local environmental groups, will include a recreational zone, a natural wild zone and a transitional area, with few structures and "no bleachers, no diamonds," says park architect Craig Park.

But despite the environmental concern that has gone into the planning for the park, O'Loughlin and Beatty believe that successful operation of the dump may prove to the city that there is even greater potential in keeping the site operating as a "biological system—as a vital part of our environment," says O'Loughlin.

"Instead of covering it up as fast as you can

and throwing a park up, there's a lot more information that can be gathered from this project," he says.

Among other things, O'Loughlin envisions an "energy farm" on the site. The wind, the sun, the water, and the city's recyclable resources could all be effectively used by appropriate technology in a manner that would be an education and an inspiration for people throughout the state.

"This is a small eco-system that should be studied in depth. Berkeley and the country at large would benefit immensely from the kind of practical, responsible research, experimentation, and training that could go on here."

"I didn't come here just to run a dump," says O'Loughlin, as another pickup filled with urban debris pulls up to his office. "I want to involve local institutions in solving our society's problems. If you've got something like this to work with, there's a lot that can be done."

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Chuck Stone

FOR ONE of the names in Sheikgate, Rep. Frank Thompson, history has reserved a special irony. Handsome and extraordinarily personable, the liberal Thompson was described by Congressional Quarterly in 1967 as one of the two architects of a galloping movement that eventually cost the late Rep. Adam Clayton Powell Jr. his seat.

It was a blustery January 10, 1967, when Powell stood nervously in the House. Already stripped of his panache, the king wore no clothes.

"My beloved colleagues," he began hesitantly, "with whom I have served for 24 years, I know this is an agonizing moment for you. . . You know I have been here for 24 years and he who is without sin should cast the first stone. There is no one here who does not have a skeleton in his closet. I know and I know them by names."

With that hint of ubiquitous skullduggery, Powell paused and turned his head slightly to look at Thompson with a mixture of anger and regret. He had regarded Thompson as a friend.

During the previous August, the two of them had met in Powell's sky-blue-walled office to resolve a bitter dispute over Powell's pocket veto of the situs picketing bill. The bill was a legislative must for labor and Thompson was the bill's strategist.

When a suspicious Thompson entered Powell's office that afternoon, he carefully examined the metal stripping along the door jamb and rubbed his fingers up and down

the door's archway. He suspected a bug.

"Thompy," began Powell, "if you want me to bring up the situs picketing bill, I'll do it."

Thompson who was seated looked up at the standing Powell. "Don't worry about it, Chairman. I've already got mine." And he rubbed his thumb and first two fingers together.

"Big ones or small ones?" asked Powell. "Big ones," grinned Thompson.

After Powell was excluded in March, a Time magazine essay, "Congressional Ethics: Who Can Afford to be Honest?" hurriedly justified Powell's "separate but equal" treatment.

Next to "Sen. Thomas Dodd's manipulation of 'campaign funds' and the late Sen. Robert Kerr's wheeling and dealing with Bobby Baker," wrote Time, "Powell's flamboyant peccadillos" put him "in a class by himself."

They sure did. Powell was black.

And as everybody knows, the Ku Klux Klan had lynched thousands of darkies judged guilty of "flamboyant peccadillos."

Time's essay indicted the US Congress with the wry observation that "there is no reason to assume that this body included a greater number of crooks than any other comparable sample of 535 Americans."

It quoted former special assistant to President Johnson Bill Moyers: "What Bobby Baker did [stealing campaign funds] is done by other people in more sophisticated ways."

Yet, as one of the Senate's truly distinguished and impeccably honest members, Charles C. McC. Mathias Jr., (then a representative) remarked, "Most of us are honest all the time and all of us are honest most of the time." Absolutely true.

Congressmen, like the average American, hew circumspectly to hon-

est behavior. Yet a small avaricious cabal gobbles up under-the-table contributions as if they were the last meal before an execution.

Some senators are known as "the senator from . . . (oil, automobiles or the banks)."

In the other chamber, some are accepted as the tobacco industry's errand boy or labor's spokesman or the railroads' man.

Political morality thus becomes a function of the special interest a congressman or senator elects not to offend and, more often, chooses to protect. In politics there are no lasting vacuums.

If there are thieves among legislators, the average American is their progenitor, embracing larceny in the anticipation that he or she will get "just a touch, just a little bit."

Oftimes have I heard you speak of one who commits wrong as though he were not one of you and an intruder upon your world.

But I say that even as the holy and righteous cannot rise beyond the highest which is in each of you,

So the wicked and weak cannot fall lower than the lowest which is in you also.

And as a single leaf turns not yellow, but with the silent knowledge of the whole tree,

So the wrongdoer cannot do wrong without the hidden will of you all.

And that is true whether it's a broken commitment by a white politician, a devious double-cross by a black political broker, payroll padding, policy abuse, cable TV licensing, Watergate or Sheikgate.

[Philadelphia Daily News]

MARGULIES

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